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WANTED—Qualified HINDU NURSE, B. P. N. A. for Cutch Mandvi, Maternity Home. Apply KANJEE DWARKADAS, 53, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES and ORGANISERS throughout Bombay Presidency. Decent salary offered. Particulars on application. EASTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD., 371, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

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TO BE LET—A Storied RUNGLOW at Corner of Bandra Hill, near Hill Staircase, best situation surrounding Sea. Face, very airy and commodious, with newly fitted Electric Fittings and small Garden. Monthly Rent Rs. 135/- and Rs. 100/- at Harbour View with Electric Fittings at Colaba Causeway, near Hotel Mafest. FLATS and ROOMS at Adelphi Chambers, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay, at moderate monthly rent Flat Rs. 42/- and Room Rs. 25/- for Europeans and Eurasians and Parsis. Apply personally ESTATE MANAGER His Highness The Aga Khan, at Estate Office, Marina Mansion, opposite Chowpatty Sea Face, Corner of Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.

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FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saravali Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON—The next Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held at Calcutta, Lahore and Madras on the 6th, 7th and 8th July, 1932. Applications on Form B will be received upto 31st March 1932 only. Syllabus—three annas. Application form—two annas. Apply—R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.

AMBITIOUS STUDENTS—Still time up to 22nd February to send late entry forms to the University for Senior Cambridge Examination (July). Apply without delay. SENIOR CAMBRIDGE COACHING INSTITUTE opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

FORM and SUCCESS in MATRICULATION as well as CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS of 1932. Guaranteed and Registered in Government Office. Fees charged on success. Apply personally PRINCIPAL BARONS ENGLISH SCHOOL, Multitha House, Princess Street, Bombay.

Machinery, Tools, Etc

CROSS COMPOUND STEAM ENGINE 14" x 24" x 36" Corliss Valve, Rope Flywheel, Two Water Tube Boilers Babcock Wilcox rating 1130; 100 K.W. Dynamo D. C. 440; 12" x 34" x 34" Planing; One Horizontal Steam Engine 18" x 22" Rope-Flywheel to be cleared cheap. Apply Post Box 448, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Plants, Complete FLOW ROOM MACHINERY, containing 6 COMBINATIONS, 43" wide laps, 6 HOPPERS, Year of Make, 1-1898; 1-1899; 1-1902; 1-1903; and 2-1903. 6 CRIGHTONS, all 1908 Make, 6 OPENERS, 2-1898; 1-1902; 1-1903; 1-1907 and 1-1908 Make, 6 BREAKER SCUTCHERS, Laps 42" wide, 3-1898; 1-1902 and 2-1903 make, 6 INTER SCUTCHERS, Laps 42" wide, 2-1898; 2-1899; 1-1902 and 1-1903 Make, 3 FINISHER SCUTCHERS, Laps 40" wide, 1-1898; 2-1899; 1-1902 and 3-1903 Make. The Complete Machinery can be seen in full working order at the Mill. Apply to: THE MANAGER, The Narsinghji Mfg. Co. Ltd., SHOLAPUR (Deccan).

Personal.

TO MR. CHELA RAM—Anxious Come home or send address. T. L. KHURANA, S. D. College, Lahore. Hoping an early reply.

Trade Announcement

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS—There is an ever expanding market for these products in the European and American Continents. Advertisers in the "Bombay Chronicle" published in 7 European languages. Full particulars from Box No. 1396, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

Medical.

USE "DERMINE" best cure for RING-WORM, ECZEMA, DRY ITCH, etc. price 6 annas. Sold at leading Chemists and Provision Merchants. POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, PERRY & CO., D. C. OOMERIGALL, Crawford Market, AKBERALLI, Fort, etc. Dermine does not stain the clothes.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column inch, per insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and LADY SYKES will drive in State from the Willingdon Sports Club to the Race Course on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, the public are informed that Clerk Road from the Willingdon Sports Club to its junction with Hornby Vellard and Hornby Vellard from its junction with Clerk Road to the new road, leading to the Racing Stables will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic between 2-45 p.m. and 3-15 p.m. This notice is issued under Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY, Commissioner of Police, Head Police Office, Bombay, 19th February, 1932.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 2 P. M. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 29th FEBRUARY, 1932, at The Sri Cowaji Jehangir Public Hall, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss A/C. for the year ending 31st May, 1931.
2. To elect a Director in place of Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm Mr. B. G. Bandekar as Director appointed in place of Mr. Jamnadas M. Melita resigned.
4. To confirm Mr. R. D. Walker as Director appointed in place of Mr. J. K. Parulkar resigned.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year 1931-32 and fix their remuneration.
6. To consider any other business that may be placed before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order,
K. M. SHINKAR, Secretary, Keshavnagar Building, 148, Feroz Road, Bombay 3, 19th February, 1932.

N. B.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd February, 1932 to the 4th March, 1932, for the purpose of the transfer of shares.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888, AS AMENDED UP TO DATE

As the Election of Councillors by representatives of the Registered Trade Unions is a contested one, I hereby publish under Sections 21-A (m) and 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions.

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE	DESCRIPTION.
1. Mr. ANTONIO BAPTISTA MORAES.	Head Club of Cuncolin, Devkaran Mansion, Princess Street.	Trade Unionist.
2. Mr. LAXMAN GANESH PRADHAN, B.A., LL.B.	136, Chamar Bag Road, Paral.	Trade Unionist.
3. Mr. MAHOMED IBRAHIM SERANG.	32, Tandel Street.	Trade Unionist.
4. Mr. RAGHUNATH RAMCHANDRA BAKHALE, M.L.C.	Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.	Trade Unionist.
5. RAO BAHADUR RAMCHANDRA SANTURAM ASAVALE J.P., M.L.C.	34-38, Umerkhandi Road.	Trade Unionist.
6. Mr. SYED MUNAWAR, J.P., M.L.C.	494, Parel Road, Opposite J. J. Hospital, Bombay No. 8.	Trade Unionist.

The poll will be taken on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1932, from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. (Bombay Time) at the office of the Election Officer, Municipal Offices.

Each person entitled to vote will be supplied on personal application with one ballot paper. No persons other than actual voters will be allowed to enter the polling place.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th Feb. 1932.

(Sd/-) H. K. KIRPALANI, Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT JUHU.

Under instructions from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Poona, and in execution of the Arbitration Awards against (1) Mr. Cooverji Hormusji Plumber (2) Miss Khorshed F. Aria, (3) Mr. and Mrs. Jagdish Chhajji Ganatra, a Public Auction will be held by the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1932, at 4 p.m. at Vasantpura, Juhu, of the three valuable and recently built bungalows belonging to under a 998 years lease, the above-named persons situated within the Compound of the "Theosophical Colony, Juhu, subject to the by-laws of the Vasantpura Theosophical Co-operative Housing Society, Limited.

Further particulars and terms and conditions of sale can be had from the Hon. Secretary of the said Society at 32, Apollo Street, Bombay or from the undersigned.

(Sd/-) M. S. JAYAKAR, Collector, Bombay Suburban District, Old Customs House Yard, Fort, Bombay, 6th February, 1932.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS for 6-12 per cent. Improvement Trust Loan repayable on 1st November, 1937, are invited. No tender below Rs. 94-8-0 will be accepted. 2. Interest will be paid half-yearly at the rate of 6-12 per cent. on 1st day of January and the first day of July of each year. 3. Five per cent. should be paid with the application and the balance within a fortnight of the date of the application. 4. The Board reserve the right to withdraw the loan from the market at any time. 5. For further particulars apply to the Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Board.

H. B. SHIVDASANI, Chief Accountant, 4380 SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE 1932-33.

TENDERS for supply of Miscellaneous Stores for the year, ending 31st March, 1933, will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board, upto 3-30 p.m. of Tuesday, March 1, 1932. Copies of tender form, containing lists of articles for tender and conditions of tender can be had from the Form Keeper, Municipal Office, on payment of Rs. 2/-.

S. N. TIWARY, Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Cawnpore 3th Feb. 1932.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 113 of 1932

Re: ANANT VASUDEO PARANJAPPE carrying on business as sole proprietor of Central Trading Agency at Khetwadi 10th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay.

Ex Parte: GANESH SAKHARAM SARDESAI.

Petitioning Creditor. On the 18th day of February, 1932, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above-named Debtor as an insolvent. Dated this 18th day of February, 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar, 4421.

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Meadows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF OLD IRON STORES, serviceable machinery and parts of machinery on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1932, at 4 P. M. (S. T.) at Iron Yatha, Darukhana, Mazgaon, under instructions from the Court Receiver appointed Receiver in Suit No. 2615 of 1930, A. B. Patel v/s. D. S. Patel & Anr. and in Suit No. 493 of 1931: Metheral D. Patel v/s. A. B. Patel & Anr. comprising boilers, wheels, pulleys, tanks, pipes, bars, plates, cylinders, bolts and nuts, chains, wire, lifting wagons, frames, beam scales and weights, engines, rolling machine, petrol and other engines, boat, bullock carts and similar other old unserviceable stores.

Cash will be required immediately at the time of the auction to be paid to the Receiver.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND SPECIALLY MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, "FRIGIDAIRE" BY G. E. & CO. PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY, MEDICAL BOOKS, ENCYCLOPEDIA, BRITANNICA, ETC., BELONGING TO THE LATE LT.-COL. P. K. GHOSY, M.C., M.D., F.R.S., I.M.S., SUPERINTENDENT, S. G. HOSPITAL AND OTHERS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Maldon House, New Marine Lines, (where the lot has been removed for sale) household furniture such as dining table, sideboard, glassware, chairs, Jacobean Drawing room sofas, Chesterfields, fancy cabinets, office tables, book-cases, sweetens, cottage piano by Essey, Jacobean bedsteads, with Box mattresses, Jacob Press and gown almirahs and dressing table. "Frigidaire" by G. E. & Co., crockery, plated and glassware, Medical books, Encyclopaedia Britannica, etc. Catalogues are ready and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.

Tel. No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW

(SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) of the best selected design highly furnished complete Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, richly upholstered spring cushion, Chesterfield suits, Table ornaments, Singer Machine, Gramophone, etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face, Next to Vianelli's Restaurant.

VORA & CO.

MISTRY & CO'S SALE.

Bona-fide Auction sale on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Government Central Telegraph Office, Quarters, Esplanade Road, Fort of household furniture, R.M.V. gramophone, harmonium, Singer machine, table ornaments, etc. Property of R. M. Nevalramani. Divi Singh transferred to Belhi. On view and catalogues are ready. Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

B. C. RATE—T T 1/8 3/32. D D 1/8 1/8.

LONDON—Banks Selling T T 1/8 1/8 Feb. Banks Selling D D 1/8 5/32. Banks Selling T T 1/8 3/32 Mar. Banks Buying T T 1/8 3/16. Banks Buying D D 1/8 7/32. Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/8 7/16 February.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/8 7/16 Mar. Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/8 13/32 April.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—T T 3/8. Banks Selling T T 3/8. Banks Buying T T 3/8.

PARIS—Banks Selling D D 6/50. Banks Buying D D 6/75.

AMSTERDAM—Banks Selling D D 64.

JAPAN—Banks Selling T T 134. Banks Buying 60 days 124.

HONGKONG—Banks Selling D D 98 1/8.

SHANGHAI—Banks Selling D D 129 1/4.

SINGAPORE—Banks Selling D D 154 3/8.

JAVA—Banks Selling D D 84 3/8.

CROSS RATE—New York/London 3/4 3/4 18th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/11 3/16 19th instant.

Japan/London 2/0 1/2 18th instant.

London/Paris 87.40 18th instant.

London/Belgium 24.60 18th instant.

London/Switzerland 17.50 18th instant.

London/Italy 68.10 18th instant.

London/Berlin 14.52 18th instant.

London/Holland 8.52 18th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.

Gold 5/6-0-1 17th instant; 5/6-0-1 18th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 9/16 17th instant; 19 9/16 18th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 11/16 17th instant; 19 11/16 18th instant.

Silver New York Ready 30 1/4 17th instant; 30 1/4 18th instant.

London Discounts 3 Months 5 7/16 per cent, 17th instant; 4 3/4 per cent, 18th instant.

London Discounts 6 Months, 5 9/16 per cent, 17th instant; 4 13/16 per cent, 18th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

MONEY—Call 4 1/2 per cent.

3 Mos. 5 per cent.

6 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 19.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 57-8.

4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 88/8.

4 per cent. 1934/37 Loan Rs. 85/12.

5 per cent. 1930/70 Loan Rs. 64-12.

4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 84-14.

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 72-12.

5 per cent. 1922-47 War Loan Rs. 63-12.

5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 94-4.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 83-12.

5 per cent. 1933-35 Bonds Rs. 86-12.

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 90.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 94.

6 per cent. 1932 Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100-2.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 102-8.

6 1/2 per cent. 1936 Bombay Bonds Rs. 101-11.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 61.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 60.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 58/8.

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 72/8.

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 92/8.

8 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 92/8.

Tone of Market:—Quite Firm.

Tone of London Silver:—

Why East And West Are Different

AMERICAN PUBLICIST'S ANALYSIS

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Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, founder of the great Government-controlled Institute of Sexology at Berlin, has found the way to preserve in CONVENIENT form the ACTIVE hormones of ALL the vitally important glands—the fountains of life, energy and virility. Never before has this been possible. At last, through the life-time work of a great scientist

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tells the whole wonderful story of how thousands of men throughout the world have regained YOUTH and all that youth means.

The booklet will be sent in plain envelope post free to any bona fide enquirer (MEN ONLY).

Write to (your card enclosed in an envelope will do):

DR. MAGNUS HIRSCHFELD

LIMITED

"STRONACH HOUSE"

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

PROFESSIONAL ALL
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K. C. Co's

offer

Specially Made

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What Is It?

K. C. Co. Bombay 4.

K. B. RELE'S
TONIC PILLS
BUILDS NERVES, BRAIN & BODY
K. B. RELE'S & CO. BOMBAY

TILES & MARBLE
SAJAN & CO. FORT-BOMBAY

Grover Clark, Consultant on Far Eastern Affairs, writes in "World Unity":—

The field of politics supplies a striking illustration of the differences in the effect of agricultural and hunting conditions.

The hunters realised well enough that an army or a hunting band, while in the field, could not be run by a committee. Prompt and unquestioning obedience to the chosen leader were essential. But, for them, the obedience was voluntary, and to a leader who was demonstrably superior. The authority remained absolute, not only during the crisis, except for such times, individual freedom was the rule. Policies were decided by discussion; no man could impose his arbitrary whims on another.

This situation was inevitable because among the hunting peoples, the balance of power was with the individual. Not even the group itself could compel continuing and involuntary obedience by those recognized as members; and any leader who tried to impose arbitrarily on his followers soon found himself without followers.

DEMOCRATIC URGE.

Democratic ideas and institutions therefore naturally developed in the regions where the descendants of the North European hunters started to create modern western civilisation. Feudalism saw a partial establishment of autocratic practices; but the autocracy was toward the conquered serfs; among the aristocracy basically democratic way prevailed. In due course the hunter-bred individualistic democratic urge overthrew the structure of autocracy; and as these North European peoples spread, democracy spread too.

Whether it will continue to spread, or even succeed in maintaining itself, now that more stable and thickly-settled conditions are the rule among the descendants of these earlier hunters, remains to be seen. The re-emerging up of dictatorships in northern Europe is suggestive of this connection.

Meanwhile, however, these descendants of the hunters have carried over into modern western political thought the concept which their ancestors had developed in practice if not in consciously-formulated theory; that the basic rights of individuals are the same and their place in the community depends on their personal abilities; that the final authority for each individual is his own will, though for particular purposes particular powers may be delegated to certain individuals; that the governmental machinery is created by the people for their own convenience, not for the benefit of the governors that the governors are the servants of the people and entitled to govern only so long as the people are satisfied with their service.

AGRICULTURAL PEOPLE

Quite a different sort of political development was to be expected among the typically agricultural peoples. Whether as an invader from outside or as a "sport" from within these peoples, a victorious dominant man would appear from time to time. If he came as an invader, with fighting supporters, he sprang up at home, he would have little difficulty in gathering fighting supporters from among those who were quite ready to give up their rather precarious and strenuously laborious ways of getting a living for a chance at an easier life of plunder. The harder the times the more easily such a leader could get followers, witness how easily the Chinese "war-lords" recruit their armies in these days.

Ruthlessness in crushing opposition and some shrewdness in the distribution of rewards—these would be enough to secure and keep for a determined man an effective measure of control in an agricultural country. A bit of the Robin Hood in his methods of dealing with those outside his immediate band would do no particular harm; it might even help him to maintain his position against possible competitors.

The foundation of his authority, however, would be force and force alone, not the consent of those over whom he ruled. He would secure the continuing loyalty of his own ruling group by keeping its members satisfied with their share of the perquisites of power—and by eliminating forcibly and promptly all those who showed signs of not being satisfied. The histories of the founding of new dynasties in agricultural lands—and of the formation of new

"bandit" gangs in such lands today—give plenty of illustration of how governments get started and develop in these regions.

ABSOLUTE RULE.

The only conception of government that could be expected to develop out of such a situation was one which took it for granted that the ruler had absolute authority and that the governmental machinery was organized and run for the benefit of the governor and without reference to the consent of the governed. An Emperor now and then might appear who would show a particularly shrewd sense of the advantage to be gained by winning the good-will of those he governed. Sometimes such a ruler was honestly unselfish, sometimes not in any case, the theory was most carefully maintained that the Emperor was the supreme authority deriving his right to rule from his own power or, perhaps, from a vague "Heaven", but certainly not from the consent of the ruled.

We find in the doings of the barbarian hordes of northern hunters who swept down into the Mediterranean basin a most illuminating illustration of the difference between the two conceptions of government. In Greece, for example, the conquering invaders assumed over the people they conquered an absolute master ship; they put the despotic idea completely into practice. At the same time, among themselves they maintained the typically democratic forms and practices of the hunters—for some generations, at least, and until they began to be absorbed into the agricultural life. Then the "barbarians"—paralleling our modern dictators—appeared.

MACHINE AGE.

This interpretation of the reasons for the differences between East and the West throws light on the question of why the Machine Age should have come a product of the development of modern western civilisation instead of considerably earlier.

Whenever a man experiments with a new device or method he takes a chance. He cannot be sure in advance that his new tool is new weapon, his new way of producing food, will yield a good result as the old. But to develop that tool or weapon or method takes time or materials or both—i.e., temporarily reduce the available or securable food supply—and the actual experiment involves a substitution of one new and untried for the old and tried, with the possibility of failure. Some sort of surplus must be available, therefore, which to fall back during the preparation of the new device or method and for use in case the experiment fails. The amount of the surplus needed depends on the amount of material and time consumed in preparing for the experiment and the delay involved in food production in case of failure.

CONTRAST.

The typical inhabitant of agricultural lands, however, had practically no surplus. Furthermore, he got his food supplies only at harvest time—i.e., at comparatively long intervals. He knew that by following the old routine he probably would get enough to carry himself and his family through to the next crop. A new method might bring better results. But it might bring worse—and the gamble was not with food for a day or two but with the life of his entire group since, if the new method failed, there might be no food for that long period. He scarcely was justified in taking that great risk.

To a lesser degree, but for the same reasons, experimental invention in other fields was discouraged in agricultural countries by the lack of a food surplus.

Nor was there any great incentive to make new inventions, especially in the field of labour-saving devices. There were plenty of people to do whatever work needed to be done; and a machine that eliminated the need for human labour easily might be a distinct disadvantage because, to use the Chinese phrase, it would break the rice bowls of many.

Chin Shih Huang, for example, had no need for steam derricks and electric cable cars when he was building the Great Wall. He had a million men to do his work for him—and if these died of too hard labour, another million was to be had without difficulty. In the circumstances, it is small wonder that the agricultural people

Rs. 33 Lakhs Bequest To Nagpur University

SCHEME FOR STUDY OF
APPLIED SCIENCE

Our C. P. Letter

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, February 17. The Executive Council of the Nagpur University has appointed a Committee to recommend a scheme to give effect to the purposes of the bequest of over 33 lakhs for the study of Applied Science and Chemistry of the late Rao Bahadur D. Lakshminarayana to the University. The members among others are:—Dr. Sir C.V. Raman, Dr. Sir P.C. Ray, Dr. M.O. Forster, Dr. M.N. Saha, Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler and Dr. H.K. Sen.

The Council also accepted the offer of Rs. 1,000 made by Mr. K. V. Phanshe of Sihora to the University for the creation of an endowment for the award of two prizes to the candidates standing first at the Intermediate (Arts and Science) Examination and at the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations respectively from among the Hindu women candidates.

"AXE" IN EDUCATION DEPT.

It is understood that as a further step of retrenchment in the Education Department the post of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction which was until recently reserved for the Indian Educational Service will be filled by a provincial man from the list of March. Mr. F.K. Clark, the present incumbent of the post will be in all probability posted as Inspector of Schools, Nagpur and Mr. D.K. Mohoni, Assistant Inspector of Schools will be appointed as Deputy Director and Secretary of the C.P. High School Educational Board. The question of amalgamation of the College of Science and the Morris College is also under consideration.

A SUICIDE.

A daring act of suicide was committed by a Bengali married woman, Amiyabala Devi, wife of Mr. K.K. Chatterji of the D.A.C. P.T. Office on Friday last. It is alleged that the girl had an altercation with her husband on the previous day and taking advantage of the absence of the relatives from home, she shut herself up in the lavatory and soaking her clothes in kerosine oil set them on fire. The neighbours on seeing flames ran to her rescue but before they could be of any assistance she had been burnt to death.

Bijapur's Lady "Dictator" Arrested

(From A Correspondent). BIJAPUR, Feb. 17. The eleventh lady "dictator" of Bijapur, the founder and ex-head mistress, Tilak Rashtrya Kanyashala, Akola (Berar) and present Headmistress Tilak Kanyashala Bijapur was arrested on 16th instant for addressing a meeting held in Kabraji Bazar on last Sunday.

Berlin.—The death of Friedrich August, ex-King of Saxony, who abdicated in November 1918 recalls the scandal in nineties, when his wife Louise Archduchess of Austria eloped with her children's tutor Giron. The royal marriage was dissolved in 1903. Louise later left Giron and married in London in 1907 the Italian musician Toselli. She died few years ago.—Reuter.

pluses continued century after century to use the old and tried methods and techniques. They knew what the old would do; they had no surplus on which to fall back if an experiment with some new method failed; there was no urgent need for increasing the working efficiency of the grov to developing machines. Furthermore, any change was "per se" likely to be undesirable because it would upset the routine of the group's life.

Yet this persisting repetition of old ways is entirely compatible with a marked readiness to take up new—once someone else has made the experiment and demonstrated that the new brings better results. The Chinese farmers still, in the main, farm as their longpast ancestors did; but no farmers elsewhere are quicker to take up new farming methods once they have been given a successful demonstration.

(Continued on page 14)

PATHE CINEMA

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Commons Committee Debate

Import Duty Bill

LONDON, Feb. 18. The House of Commons has begun the five-day Committee stage of the Import Duty Bill. About 400 amendments have been put down, and they are largely concerned with the free list to which Labourites and Liberals propose wholesale addition. A number of Conservatives also propose additions, including maize and feeding stuffs.

Clause one was carried by 274 votes to 58. Government agreed that in cases of special urgency, articles might be added to the free list before the period of six months originally laid down elapsed.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's proposals to empower the Treasury to alter the free list was ruled out. It was decided that this could only be done by the Financial resolution and the Financial Bill.—Reuter's Special.

"E" Ward Corporators Entertained

An extraordinary general meeting of the Anjuman-e-Khudam-e-Islam was held on Wednesday evening to give public reception to the successful corporators of the "E" Ward at Sankil Street, Byculla. Athya Begum Sahiba was proposed to the chair.

The President of the Anjuman introduced the guests to the audience and said, the object of the gathering was not only to congratulate the corporators, but to acquaint them with the grievances of the voters of the "E" Ward and to get an assurance from the corporators for immediate removal of the same. He emphasised on the compulsory preliminary education of the "E" Ward and solution of unemployment problem, sanitation and public welfare.

Athya Begum then spoke on the duties of the corporators, their promises before the election and their negligence afterwards.

The corporators made suitable speeches thanking the Anjuman for the honour it has done to them and assured the audience that during their term each of them would try his best to remove the grievances of the voters.

The guests were then entertained at a tea-party and a group flash-light photo concluded the proceedings.

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Brussels Conference Agrees To Limit Sugar Production

LONDON, Feb. 18. Brussels.—The International Conference has agreed to limit sugar production. Java has been allotted for 1932 an export quota of 13,50,000 tons. Cuba 23,50,000 tons. Germany 3,50,000 tons. Poland 3,08,000 tons. Czechoslovakia 5,70,000 tons. Hungary 84,000 tons. Belgium 30,000 tons and Peru 371,000 tons.—Reuter's Special.

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Capital Paid-up 1,00,00,000

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BOMBAY MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Suggestions Of Bombay Millowners' Association

Early in December, the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, invited the Bombay Millowners' Association's views on certain amendments, which it was suggested might be made in the Act, partly as a result of the experience gained of its working since its introduction in July 1929, and partly with a view to give effect to the recommendations of the Whitley Commission.

The suggested amendments and the Committee's views thereon are given below:—

Rate Of Benefit

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.
The rate of maternity benefit prescribed in Section 5 of the Act is eight annas a day. The wages of women workers vary from place to place and in the mofussil the average earning of a woman is less than eight annas a day. The rate of 8 annas a day appears appropriate only to Bombay City and Ahmedabad. It has therefore been suggested that Section 5 of the Bombay Act should be amended on the line of Section 4 and Rule 3 of the Central Provinces Act which allow payment of maternity benefit at the rate of 8 annas a day or at the rate of average daily earnings whichever is less.

COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

The Committee urged that Section 5 of the present Act prescribing the rate at which benefit was payable should be retained. No sufficient reason had been shown for its amendment on the lines suggested. It was pointed out that payment of maternity benefit at the present flat rate of 3 annas per day had worked well in practice, whereas the proposal to make it permissible for mills to pay it either at this rate or at the rate of the average daily earnings, which ever was less, would, in the opinion of the Committee, introduce unnecessary complications and involve considerable administrative difficulties. The Committee were also of the opinion that it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the wage rates in mills in non-urban areas as there existed no simple or effective means of checking earnings. In addition, workers would be considerably inconvenienced by not knowing exactly the amount of maternity benefit to which they would be entitled.

There was another danger in the amendment proposed, to which the Committee drew Government's attention, and that was, that the measure might possibly lead evasion of obligations under the Act in outlying places where inspection was not so frequent as in urban areas. The reduction in the rates of benefit at this stage might also lead to labour troubles.

Period Of Benefit

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.
According to the Bombay Act, the maximum period for which a woman shall be entitled to the payment of maternity benefit is seven weeks. The Royal Commission on Labour have recommended that the maximum period should be eight weeks. It has been urged that the recommendation of the Commission should be given effect to.

QUALIFYING PERIOD

The qualifying period for being eligible for maternity benefit prescribed in Section 5 of the Bombay Act is six months' employment. It has been suggested that the period should be raised to nine months in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour. It has been suggested that in calculating the average daily earnings, the money value of the grain concession where it is allowed should be taken into consideration in calculating wages and that the daily rate should be worked out to the nearest quarter of an anna.

According to Section 4 of the Central Provinces Act the rate of average daily earnings of a woman is calculated on the total wages earned during a period of three months preceding the day of her confinement. It has been urged that the earnings of a woman worker decline especially in the days of her advanced pregnancy. It has therefore been suggested that the date on which a woman worker gives notice under the Act should be end of the period over which wages are calculated.

COMMITTEE'S APPROVAL.
The Committee approved the amendments extending the present

maximum period of payment of benefit by one week, viz., from 7 to 8 weeks, and the period of employment which made a woman eligible for benefit from 6 to 9 months.

If, despite the opinion expressed by the Committee, the Government considered it desirable to give effect to the suggestion to vary the rate at which maternity benefit should be paid, the Committee would favour the adoption of the amendment which provided that the rate at which the benefit should be paid, should correspond with the average daily earnings prior to the date on which the claimant gave notice.

Method Of Payment

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.
Section 6 (3) of the Bombay Act contemplates payments of maternity benefit in instalments. There would be no objection to this if the women workers remained in their place of employment to draw the benefits. Many women, however, go to some remote part of the mofussil for their confinement and it has been represented that under certain conditions some women are prevented from adopting the procedure contemplated in Section 6 (3). It has accordingly been suggested that the alternative of a lump sum payment should be legalised.

COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

The suggestion to pay the entire benefit in a lump was undesirable, for it was probable that any payment of a lump sum would be frittered away in a number of ways, e.g., in paying debts, buying ornaments or in feasting. The woman and child for whose benefit it was given might not get anything from it, and the main object of the gratuity, which was to enable the woman to meet the necessary expenses at such times, would be defeated.

PRE-NATAL PAYMENT.

In this connection, the Committee also submitted a suggestion which might be taken into consideration when Government drafts the new bill. Maternity benefit was at present paid in three instalments; the first instalment for the 3 weeks prior to birth was paid within 48 hours of birth; whereas the amount for the 4 weeks after birth had to be paid in two equal instalments at intervals of a fortnight each. There was no provision in the Act which would enable the payment of maternity benefit to be made before birth. As the Act was at present framed, maternity benefit could only be paid after birth. It had been represented that it would be more desirable to provide a woman with some portion of her maternity benefit a few weeks before birth rather than to pay her the whole amount after birth, as this would enable her to use the amount for ante-natal or any other special food, treatment or attention which she might require prior to confinement.

Such payments were perhaps not so necessary in Bombay where facilities for free ante-natal and other special treatment now existed in hospitals like the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital and in various private and Municipal Hospitals and Maternity Homes in the City and Island, but they would be a boon in other parts of the Presidency. It was, therefore, suggested that payment of maternity benefit due for the 3 or 4 weeks before birth might be made permissible on production of a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner certifying the pregnancy of the applicant and the approximate date of confinement.

Master-Roll

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.
The preparation and maintenance of the muster roll under Section 14 (2) (a) of the Act has been resented by some factory owners. The factories have to maintain muster rolls under the provisions of the Factories Act and these are sufficient to check employment. It is alleged that the maintenance of a second muster roll under the Maternity Benefit Act involves unnecessary duplication of record keeping. It is suggested that the Act should require the maintenance of a register and also permit the use of a combined muster roll and register on the analogy of Section 35 of the Factories Act.

POSTING OF RULES.

Section 15 of the Act requires that a copy of the provisions of

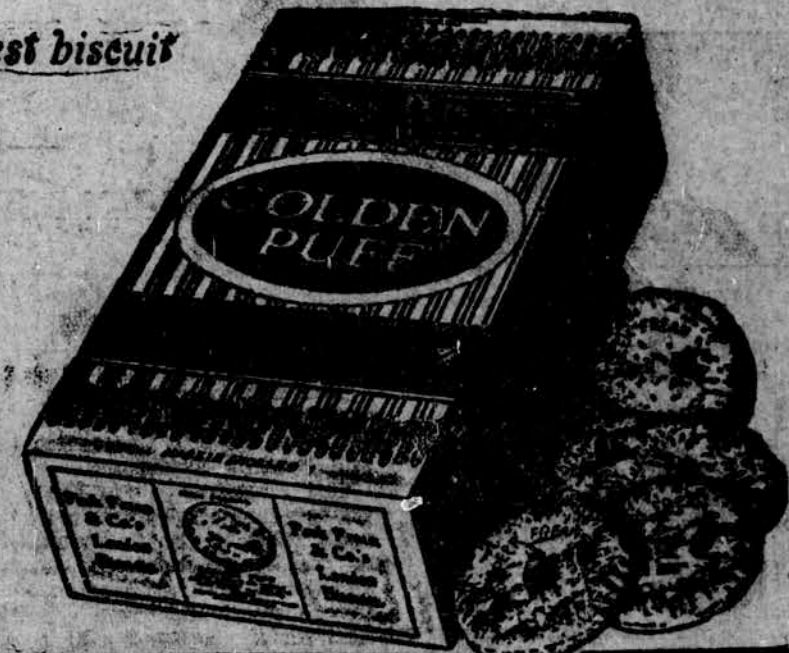
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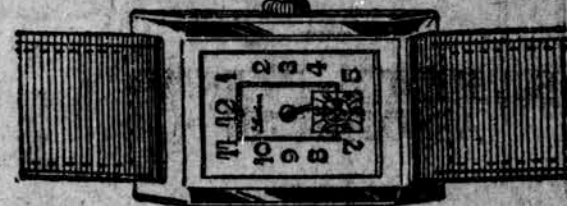
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business. Eligible candidates will be taken on encouraging monthly
allowance and liberal commission.

Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
[Commissioner Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.]

"NO OUTSTANDING EVENTS"

(Continued from page 8.)

ularly by taking steps to remove
move corruption.
Government learn with satisfac-
tion that good progress is being
made in improving the surface of
the streets and providing side-
walks. They agree, however, with
the Collector that the question of
opening up new thoroughfares in
the City is one that requires early
attention not only in the interests
of the public health of the City
but also as a means of dealing
with the traffic problem which is
constantly becoming more com-
plex and difficult.

SURAT.—Government note the
efforts made by the municipal-
ity to remove the accumulation of
arrears which has been so grav-
a blot on its administration and
hope that the outstandings which
even now continue to be heavy,
will be reduced by an effective use
of powers under sections 104-10
of the Bombay Municipal Bor-
ough Act, 1928. They view with
concern the high rate of mortali-
ty, especially among children, and
trust that the municipality will
endeavour in consultation with
the Public Health Department of
Government to check the alarm-
ing increase in the number of deaths.
The provision of compulsory vac-
cination, the underground drain-
age scheme and the chlorination
of the water supply are steps in
the right direction.

Government hope that the munici-
pality will take steps to effect
improvement in the state of the
roads and consider the advisability
of raising a loan, if necessary.
They regret to note the unsatis-
factory position in regard to pri-
mary education in the schools of
the municipality.

Though the administration of
the municipality has not improv-
ed, Government are with satis-
faction that the President, Diwan
Bahadur Kapilram, has once again
carried out his duties with a
commendable tact and diligence in the
face of difficulties.

**LUKEWARM TRIBUTE TO POONA
MUNICIPALITY.**

POONA.—Government note with
satisfaction that the management
of the municipality continued to
be efficient and progressive. The
rise of the figure of arrears of
taxes, which now amount to nearly
one-fifth of the demand, is
regrettable, and it is neces-
sary that the municipality should
make vigorous efforts to collect
the arrears by resorting freely to
the coercive processes provided
by law.

It is satisfactory to note that
here is a distinct improvement
in the condition of roads. Gov-
ernment trust that the munici-
pality will continue to devote at-
tention to this matter.

The improvement in the disposa-
of business at meetings is note-
worthy. However, the attention
of the municipality is invited to
their dilatoriness in not levying
the sanctioned license fees for
dangerous and offensive trades,
which is causing a loss to the
municipal fund.

HYDERABAD.—Government con-
cur in the remarks made by the
Commissioner regarding the finan-
cial position of the municipali-
ty which should consider the ad-
visability of adopting the sugges-
tions made by the Commissioner
to improve its financial position.
The failure of 40 per cent. of
members to attend two-thirds of
the meetings of the municipality
is not a creditable feature of the
report.

Government note the commen-
dation by the Collector and the
Commissioner of the efficient
management of municipal affairs
by the Chief Officer, Mr. Doulatram
Bulchand.

KARACHI.—Government note
with satisfaction that the adminis-
tration of the Karachi municipali-
ty continued to maintain on the
whole a high level of efficiency.
The loan account and the other
liabilities show that the munici-
pality had already reached the
limits of its borrowing capacity.
They, therefore, trust that the
municipality, which has under
consideration several ambitious
schemes involving heavy expendi-
ture, will take adequate steps to
reduce its expenditure and to in-
crease its revenue. They regret
to note that in spite of the advice
given in the previous year there
was an increase in the number of
meetings held during the year
under review. It is hoped that
the municipality will make every
endeavour in future to reduce the
number of meetings and to ex-
pedite the disposal of work.

Government note with satisfac-
tion the good work done by the
President, Mr. Jamshed Mehta,
who was ably supported by the
Health Officer, the Chief Officer
and the Chief Engineer of the
municipality.

NO OUTSTANDING EVENTS.

General Remarks.—The record of
municipal administration during
the year 1929-30 has been marked
by no outstanding events. The
sense that the expected reforms
in the political sphere are likely
soon to react on the organisation
and functions of self-governing
bodies and the gradual intensifi-
cation of financial embarrass-
ments tended to act as a check
on development. Perhaps the
most important event of the year
occurred immediately after its
close when the Local Fund Audit

Act of 1929 was passed by the
Legislative Council. The effect
of this Act is not only to regulate
the whole procedure of audit and
to give statutory sanction to its
requirements, but it also empowers
the Commissioners, subject to due
safeguards, to purchase or charge
an individual councillor's ex-
penditure which is contrary to law
or any loss caused by gross negli-
gence or misconduct. These pro-
visions will have a salutary effect
in preventing waste and misuse
of public money and will discour-
age the entry into municipal
affairs of those whose primary
object is to secure illicit advan-
tages for themselves or their
friends. Government are of course
aware that the great majority of
persons responsible for municipal
administration have taken up this
branch of work with the single
purpose of serving their fellow-
citizens and the town in which
they reside. They recognise that
though the standard of municipal
administration can still only be
described as fair, and does not
show any general improvement in
the course of the year, individual
presidents and councillors have
done valuable work. Most of them
are increasingly alive to the neces-
sity of providing an adequate
water supply, better roads, light-
ing, drainage and so forth and to
the paramount importance of all
measures that serve the public
health.

In many places the apathy and
the ignorance of large classes of
the citizens are even greater ob-
stacles in the way of progress
than the lack of money, but finan-
cial considerations are in a
time of economic depression of
very great importance, and it has
probably been more difficult than
usual for councillors to persuade
their fellow-citizens to accept ad-
ditional taxation during the year
under review in order to provide
for improved municipal services.
The year has been one in which
most municipal bodies were com-
pelled to concentrate their atten-
tion rather on consolidation than
on progress.

SAFETY-FIRST ASSOCIATION

Articles Drafted

From a Correspondent).
A great deal of spade-work has
been done since the idea of the
Safety First Association of India
was mooted two months ago. The
provincial Committee which was
appointed met together to con-
sider the detailed proposals arising
out of the programme, and al-
ready good progress has been
made in drafting the Articles of
Association, etc.

The movement is not being con-
fined to the Bombay Presidency
but as regards Bombay City in par-
ticular it is intended that Sub-
Committees should be appointed
to deal with questions such as
Public and Road Safety, Industrial
Safety, Publicity and Propaganda,
General Information and General
Purposes and Finance, and
tentatively one member of the
Provincial Committee has been
asked to form the nucleus of each
of these Sub-Committees.

The Articles of Association, of
the local organisation will be al-
most identical with those which
govern the National Safety First
Association (Incorporated) of
Great Britain.

ITS OBJECTS.

The following are the impor-
tant objects:—

To promote safety by land, wa-
ter or air.
To devise, carry out, advertise,
disseminate, advocate, explain
and advance by all possible
means, principals and methods
of securing or furthering the prevention of and pro-
tection against accidents of all
kinds.

To encourage and promote co-
operation between employers and
employed, between drivers of ve-
hicles and passengers or other
road users, and generally between
all classes or section of the public
with a view to the prevention or
reduction of loss of life or injury
to person or property.

REWARDING GALLANTRY.

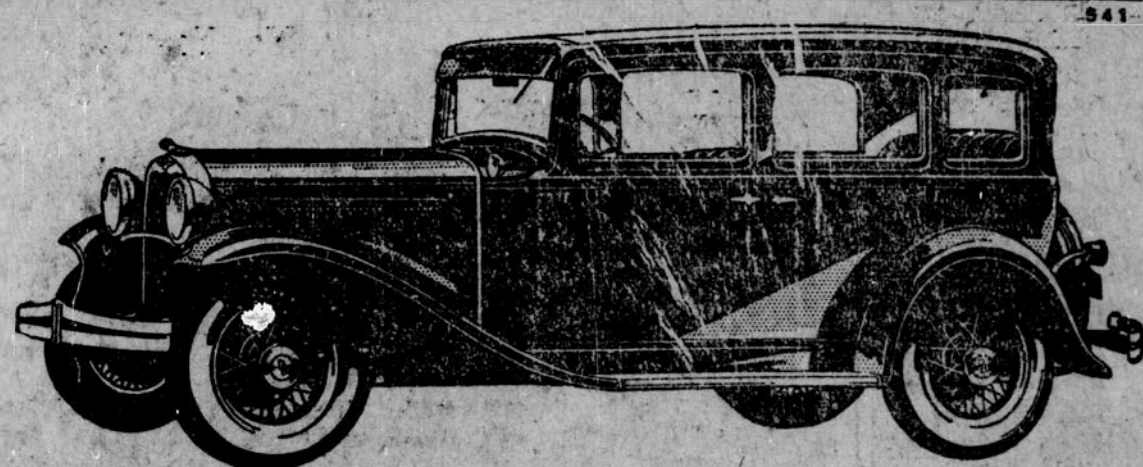
To reward gallantry in the
prevention of accidents.

To prepare, print and publish
in the public press or otherwise,
and to display in any manner
that may be thought fit, papers,
pamphlets, notices and any pub-
lications of the Association or of
other persons and any model,
apparatus, device or other thing,
the preparation, distribution,
publication or circulation of
which may be thought likely to
further the objects of the Asso-
ciation.

To distribute, free of charge or
otherwise, to members and other
persons, any such publication, model,
apparatus, device or other
thing as mentioned above.

CIRCULATING STATISTICS.

To collect, publish and circu-



A NEW PACE— A NEW SPIRIT

There's an entirely new sensation in store for you
when you take the wheel of a Dodge Six or Eight
with positive Easy Gear Shift and silent second, de-
pendable Free Wheeling and Hydraulic Brakes.
These factors unite with the flashing alertness of
Dodge acceleration to give you amazing responsive-
ness, delightful handling ease and matchless safety...
a sense of effortless, gliding motion under instant, easy
control. You can "Free-Wheel" in all forward
speeds. You can shift at any speed without declutching.
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ing gears, and you can drive with or without Free
Wheeling at will by the use of the dash control.
Double-Drop Box-Center Frames, Mono-Piece
Steel Bodies and Low Center of Gravity are further
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Branches:—AHMEDABAD, LAHORE, KARACHI, NAGPUR and AMBALA.

late statistics and information
which may assist or promote the
objects of the Association.

To organise, promote and carry
out such research work, and edu-
cative work or propaganda as
may be thought necessary for the
purposes of the Association.

The work of the Safety First
Association of India is designed
to cover a wide field of activities
in which every section of the
public can co-operate.

AVIATORS' ADVENTURES.

Finishes Trip On A Bicycle

SALISBURY. By Mail.
Amusing, though annoying, ad-
ventures befell the pilot and pas-
sengers of the Avro Avian ma-
chine which left Salisbury on its
return to Nairobi after conveying
Capt. Donald to Salisbury some
days before.

The machine left Salisbury Aer-
odrome accompanied by Rhodesian
Aviation Company's plane,
which went to Mbeya to investi-
gate the tobacco disease. On the
way to Broken Hill the Avian
Coy's machine passed the Avro
Avian, but when the pilot of the
former, Mr. M. Pearce, reached
Broken Hill, he waited in vain
for the Avro Avian. After a
while, he became anxious and
took the air again to search for
them. His careful scrutiny failed
to locate any trace of the big
machine and he had covered half
the journey to Salisbury before
he decided to turn back to Broken
Hill. When he reached the
aerodrome he found that the
Avro had not yet arrived. His
anxiety was deepening when sud-
denly he saw a weary figure on
a bicycle pedalling towards him.
To his amazement he found that
it was the pilot of the Avro.

It appears that nine miles from
Broken Hill the Avro developed
engine trouble and when the
engine failed completely, Capt.
Mostert had no alternative but to
land. He found a likely stretch
of ground and landed skilfully
without damage to the machine or
the occupants. When they clam-
bered out of the cabin they found
themselves surrounded by thick
bush, miles from anywhere. There
was only one thing to do to walk
So with the aid of a compass

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HEAD OFFICE: 47, The Mall, Lahore.

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ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: 50 lacs.

PAID UP CAPITAL: Rs. 31,26,075 RESERVE FUNDS RS. 21,17,945.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Midland Bank, Ltd., London, E.C. 2.

AMERICAN BANKERS:—The Irving Trust Company, New York.

BRANCHES:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Am-
ritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan,
Ferozepore City, Goira Gujranwalla, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur,
Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang, Maghiana,
Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lu-
dhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan,
City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshwar Cantt., Quetta,
Rawalpindi, Sangha Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla,
and Srinagar (Kashmir).

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
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MULK RAJ BHALLA,
Managing Director.

ASTHMATIC DROPS

(GUARANTEED PURE INDIAN MANUFACTURE).

This Specific magically cures Asthma in all stages, viz: spasmodic
early morning and midnight attacks, Asthma induced by sto-
mach disorders and malarial element, convulsive breathing, depres-
sion, spasm, with bleeding Piles and Constipation, after abuse of
Quinine, cases with history of Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Constitutional
and hereditary Asthma, restlessness & sleeplessness, flatulent
Asthma, Internal "Asthmatic Drops" at Rs. 2-8 per bottle and external
Asthma Inhalation at Rs. 1-4. Both Rs. 3-8. Postage extra. Mr. B.
Singh Choudhury, Fort Blair:—For my wife's chronic Asthma Rs.
1000 was spent but to no success. I found the only remedy from
you which cured her completely. Rajval Pandit Meghnath Misser,
Attending Physician to the late Raja Padmanand Singh of Rai Bar-
elly:—Your Asthmatic Drops and Inhalation powder
completely cured me. I strongly recommend the spe-
cifics, Kaviraj Nikunja Behari Kayasth, Station Road, Bhagal-
pur, disciple of the world-renowned Kaviraj Mahamahopadhyaya
Shamadas Bachaspati of Calcutta:—I prescribed among my patients.
They cured them. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhawan,
Bhagalpur.

they set out for the railway line, was no petrol, but Capt. Mostert
borrowed a bicycle from a native
houseboy and rode along the
track to Broken Hill where he
informed Mr. Pearce of the pre-
dicament of his companions. A
conveyance was sent out for them
and they were brought in to Broken
Hill.

The Avro Avian is still lying
helpless in the bush awaiting the
arrival of spares.—REUTER.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY
Davars College Athletic Sports
the Oval, 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.
12 noon Selection of Gramophone records; 1-10 p.m. Next Week's Announcements of the Future; 1-10 p.m. Classical and Light Music by the orchestra (of Dena).

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.
There will be a free musical and variety entertainment to-day (Saturday) at 5-8 p.m. at the Association's new premises near King's Circle, Matunga.

ANDHRA MAHASABHA.
A meeting of all Andhras of Bombay will be held at the premises of the Andhra Club, Durrani, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. when the inauguration of a Central Andhra Organisation will take place. The meeting will be followed by light refreshments.

PHYSICAL CULTURE SHOW.
To-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. a physical culture show will be given by the Ramakrishna Physical Culture Home, Khar, at Victoria Theatre when Mr. V. S. Velinkar will preside.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS EMPLOYEES' UNION.
Under the auspices of the Union an extraordinary general meeting of the workers of the Central Press will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road. Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, will preside, and Mr. A. H. Kirlikar, Vice-President of the Union will address the meeting on the question of 10 per cent wage cut.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.
St. Mary's High School Band will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-day (Saturday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

WEEKLY SWADESHI BAZAR.
The weekly Parsi Swadeshi Bazar will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) between 4 and 8 p.m. All kinds of Swadeshi goods of daily use will be on sale. Admission is free.

PIRWADI FAIR.
The annual fair of Pirwadi (Urban) will be held to-day (Saturday).

MUSICAL CONCERT.
Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society there will be a Musical Concert of Prof. Narayanrao Vyas to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Shankar Wadi, (Brahman Sabha) near Parthana Samaj.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.
The annual general meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association will be held in the Association's Hall to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

VILE PARLE SANSKRIT PATH-SHALA.
Under the auspices of the above institution, a public meeting will be held in Brahma Nivas to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. when Professor Mohanlal Chhaganlal Zaveri will preside. Dr. Rukhsar Rankrishna Thakar will speak on "T. B. and Stone diseases."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
Annual athletic sports of the Davar's College of Commerce will be held at the Oval from 3 to 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday). The Cumbatta Championship and Naskiwalla Championship Challenge cups and other two Championship cups will be put up for competition in past years.

GERMAN LADY SAVANT'S LECTURE.
Under the auspices of the Gatha Society, Prof. Dr. (Miss) Betty Heimann, Professor of Indology at the University of Halle, Germany, will deliver a public lecture on "Matter and Spirit in Indian and Western Philosophy," at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, Sukhadaya Building, 17-E, Hornby Road, Fort to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. Madame B. P. Wadia will preside.

MOVING SWADESHI EXHIBITION.
A moving Swadeshi Exhibition will start to-day (Saturday) from Dhoobi Talao at 3-15 p.m. and will pass through Kildadevi, Pydhonie, Bhendi Bazar, on to Sandhurst Road. Then for Parthana Samaj to Churni Road, Grant Road, Ganadevi, Opera House, and through Girgaum Road, will return to Dhoobi Talao where it will terminate.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.
The Earl and Countess of Derby and Sir Michael Malcolm arrived at Government House Bombay on Friday.
The Governor of Bombay received Sardar N. G. Vinchoorkar at Government House Bombay on Friday.

ALLEGED FORGERY

Accused Pleads Ignorance

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST APPROVER

Statements were recorded on Friday in the case in which Khamrao Mangesh Burde, formerly a clerk in the Eastern Bank, and Sankh Adam Sankh Adami stand charged with forgery, cheating and abetment thereof before Mr. Justice Wadia and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. The case for the Crown was concluded with the examination of the handwriting expert, Prof. S. J. Shah. The accused were then called upon to make their statements.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST APPROVER.

The first accused stated that he knew the approver for the last 10 years. The accused was always in need of money, since his wife was seriously ill in 1928. He had to spend about Rs. 3,000 for her treatment. He had to borrow frequently money from Marwaris, but he had no dealings with Pathans. The approver used to take loans from the latter. In December 1930 the approver demanded a loan from the accused saying that if he (approver) did not pay Rs. 30, it being the office money used by him, he would be dismissed. The accused borrowed money from a Pathan and gave him. The accused had a quarrel with the approver, as the latter did not repay that loan. The approver had implicated the accused in that case out of enmity. The accused knew nothing about the alleged forged cheque.

THREATENED WITH DISMISSAL.

The second accused stated that the approver had sent for him to go to the Eastern Bank and to cash a cheque of Rs. 1,800. He was told to endorse the cheque in the name of Esmail Moosa. At first he refused to go, whereupon the approver threatened him with dismissal. Being afraid he went to the bank and cashed the cheque. On the following Saturday the approver and his friend, who had a cheque of Rs. 2,800, approached him and told him to go to the bank to cash it. He went accordingly and a token was given to him by a bank clerk. Afterwards he was asked to call his master in person. Next time he took the bank official to Wadi Bunder, but his master was not there. Therefore he was handed over to the police.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar then addressed the jury. It was not concluded, when the Court rose for the day.

GIFT OF RS. 10,000 FOR HINDU UNIVERSITY

BENARES, February 19.
Nawab Sir Mohammad Muzam, illudh Khan, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University and Acting Home Member of the U. P. Government, visited the Benares Hindu University yesterday in the company of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and gave a cheque for Rs. 10,000 as a donation to the University with an expression of his very warm appreciation of the work done by the University.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, CENTRE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, February 19.
It is understood that the centre of negotiations with the object of effecting a Pacific Sino-Japanese settlement has shifted from the Far East to London, where the Cabinet is concentrating on the attempts to reconcile the antagonistic views, save the face of both the disputants and secure the safety of the International community at Shanghai.

The whole of the Cabinet has been mobilised in London, and is ready to take important decisions; should negotiations fail. A special meeting of the Ministers was held in the Commons this afternoon, attended by Mr. Baldwin, Sir J. Simon and other Ministers whose departments are directly involved.

Meantime Reuter message from Far East states that Chinese are willing to withdraw their troops within twelve miles of the Settlement if the Japanese do the same. According to a Shanghai cable a big Japanese offensive will start early on 20th February local time.—Reuter.

A STUPENDOUS PROBLEM.
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has described the whole situation as a stupendous problem, calling for a vast and complex adjustment of the provisions of international law. He concluded with exhortation to set on with the work of disarmament in the widest sense, namely neutralisation of war.—Reuter.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED ON RAJABAI TOWER

Pupils Walk Out From Classes And Parade In Trams

POLICE-OFFICERS MAKE CANE CHARGES ON "STUDENTS' DAY"

ABOUT 100 DEMONSTRATORS HOLD MEETING AND PASS RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Gordhandas G. Mehta, a student of the Inter-Science Class, Elphinstone College, Bombay, was arrested by the police on Friday afternoon when he hoisted a tricolour national flag on the top of the Rajabai Tower.

School-boys and collegians donning white caps and shouting national slogans paraded the city in tram-cars. They walked out of their class rooms shortly after 1 p.m. and proceeded towards Elphinstone College where a meeting of students was to be held. Mysterious posters were observed on all the school and college walls, exhorting the students to take a pledge of Swadeshi, while some of the posters merely said "Students' Day".

Police officers made repeated cane charges on Collegians who attempted to hold a meeting near the Elphinstone College. Trams were held up by police near the Byculla Bridge and flags displayed by them were seized.

"The College is closed until further notice" was the order verbally given by a professor of the Wilson College following wild demonstrations indulged in by students in the class rooms.

Such were the scenes witnessed in Bombay on Friday when the students organised a number of tram-car processions, distribute propagandist leaflets and succeeded in holding a meeting in front of the Elphinstone College where resolutions were read and passed. All the local Colleges were deserted, and the students stayed out. At the Wilson College posters were found pasted both in the residency and the lecture-halls. At some places tri-coloured national flags were painted on the walls overnight.

A professor of the College, finding the boys not in a mood to attend the classes, announced that the College was closed until further notice, but later it appears the Principal revoked the order, and the College was closed only for the day.

TRAM-CAR HELD UP.
A tram-car packed with students of the G. S. Medical Col-

"INIQUITOUS AND VEXATIOUS"

Cotton Brokers' Protest Against Proposed Stamp Duty On Forward Transactions

In the course of a representation to the Government of Bombay protesting against the proposed Stamp Duty on Forward Transactions, the Vice-President of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association says:

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the fact that the Government intend to resort to further taxation with a view to balance the Budget. In the opinion of my Committee such a step at present juncture, when the world in general and India in particular is passing through an unprecedented economic crisis, which has unhinged the very foundation of economic order, in the opinion of my Committee the case before the Government is reduction rather than enhancement of any taxation whatsoever. Further my Committee believe that there is ample room for drastic retrenchment. The principles of sound finance as well as sense of justice and equity demand that with a view to balance the Budget further retrenchment should be made.

"INIQUITOUS AND VEXATIOUS."
My Committee beg to draw the earnest attention of the Government on the question with which this Association is most seriously concerned, namely the question of stamp duty on forward transactions. The proposed duty in the opinion of my Committee is not only iniquitous and vexatious but it would cause considerable harm to cotton merchants and producers.

It is universally acknowledged that the function of a forward market is marketing of crop in an orderly and economic way with as little fluctuations as possible. This function is largely performed by a class of merchants engaged in forward trade known as jobbers. It is this jobber who keeps the market continuously open working and running and stop abrupt fluctuations. It is they who buy from sellers and sell to buyers. It is through their instrumentality alone that with the least possible range of fluctuations, both the buyers and sellers are satisfactorily served. Moreover they exercise a very moderate influence on market fluctuations.

DISABLING JOBBER.
If the proposed stamp duty is levied it would be utterly impossible for a jobber to do his work. They render the greatest service in economic marketing of the crop with the greatest amount of risk and with very small and limited chances of earnings; if such a class of traders is driven away from the market, the satisfaction and normal working of the Trade would be very difficult. Merchants are, after all, middlemen and hence the ultimate loss by the lowering of the prices would fall upon the poor growers whose welfare is the primary need of the day.

My Committee trust that the Government would be convinced of the vexatious and iniquitous nature of the duty and will be good enough to drop it from the said Bill.

FALSE ALARMS OF FIRE IN MADRAS

Police Act Amended To Punish Mischief-Mongers

MADRAS, Feb. 17.
A Government Bill further amending Madras City Police Act 1883 is gazetted. The purpose of the Bill is explained in the statement of objects and reasons which says:

Several cases of false alarms of fire have recently occurred in the City of Madras. As there is no provision either in the Madras City Police Act, 1883, or in any other law applicable to the City for dealing with such cases, it is considered desirable to provide for the punishment of this type of mischief by an amendment of the Madras City Police Act on lines similar to that adopted in Bombay (Section 5 of Bombay Act II of 1917).—A.P.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

(By "WATCHDOG.")

1st Race:—
ASLAN BEG 1
MOLLY KING 2
SHINAR 3

2nd Race:—
SANNAM 1
ZEEBAR 2
VERSHAN 3

3rd Race:—
LONE CRAIG 1
LIS 2
BALLINTOY 3

4th Race:—
ALMEIDA 1
THE NILE 2
HILLCOT 3

5th Race:—
HUMSIYAH 1
YONA 2
AL HAMIL 3

6th Race:—
GAY DAY 1
HAPPY SCOT 2
NUNSKI 3

7th Race:—
LITTLE BOB 1
IN THE GLOAMING 2
FALINO 3

8th Race:—
AMSEL 1
CHIVALRESQUE 2
FREEMAN 3

9th Race:—
FAKIR PASHA 1
HAYAR 2
BADRUZZAMAN 3

HUGE BONFIRE IN CITY

A Large Crowd Gathers

"DICTATOR" AND FIVE OTHERS ARRESTED

Five persons including the "Dictator" of the Mandvi Ward were arrested on Friday night at Shat Bazar, Mandvi, following a bon-fire of foreign cloth. The "Dictator" lighted the first bon-fire in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, and was arrested by the Byculla police. This was followed by a number of bon-fires which were lighted in the streets at various places. Mostly hay, empty baskets and logs of wood provided the fuel for the conflagration. The police beyond making five arrests, an occasionally chasing crowds of the demonstrators alone. At about 10 p.m. they withdrew.

"Free Press" Deposits Security.

Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, filed a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday as the Keeper of the "Free Press Bulletin Press" and Printer and Publisher of the "Free Press Journal," Bombay.

The Magistrate demanded a deposit of Rs. 3,000 in respect of the Press and Rs. 3,000 more in respect of the paper. The sum of Rs. 6,000 demanded by the Magistrate was deposited by Mr. Nadkarni.

EDITOR OF "KRANTI" CONVICTED

Mr. K. A. Desai Fined Rs. 300

Mr. Khanderao Atmaram Desai, Editor of "Kranti" was sentenced to 3 months' and Rs. 300 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment at the Dada Police Court, on Friday.

It will be remembered that Mr. Khanderao Desai was arrested a few weeks ago, under section 144 of the I.P.C. for a speech that he had delivered before the Kurla Swadeshi mill strikers.

CASE AGAINST ARRESTED MEN POSTPONED.

All 27 persons were arrested on Friday for picketing the embassy, C. J. Hall. The arrested men were produced before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at 3-30 p.m. on Friday.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, asked for a postponement of the case on the ground that "expert evidence" would have to be called in the case.

The Magistrate postponed the case till Monday.

LAND REVENUE IN RATNAGIRI DIST.

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 18.
(By Mail).—The first instalment of land revenue in the Ratnagiri district became due on February 5. It is understood that nearly one-fourth of the total land revenue of the district, which is over rupees nine lacs has been collected.—A.P.

SECOND DEMAND WEEK!

THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE
3 SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE MOST EXCITING



EAST OF BORNEO

PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE. BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M. MORNING SHOW AT 10 ON SUN.



MONA MARIS

HUMPHREY BGGART LUANA ALCANIZ

A DEVIL WITH WOMEN

Also MACK SNETT NEWEST COMEDY And Latest Movie-tone News by Air-Mail.

"I WILL FINISH YOU FIRST"

Parsi Youth Fined In Hurt Case

Before Mr. Khandadawalla, Presidency Magistrate, third Court, one Hormusji Jamshedji Patel prosecuted Pestonji Ardeshir Bhujwala for causing hurt to him on the 29th of January 1932.

Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Salekar, Advocate, defended the accused.

Complainant's case was that he attended the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 29th of January 1932 along with one Mr. Daruwalla who was prosecuting Pestonji Bhujwala, on the charge of cheating. That while leaving the Court premises in the company of Mr. Daruwalla, accused Bhujwala, intimidated the complainant by saying: "I will finish you first, and then go to jail."

Immediately after that while the complainant was boarding the tram-car in order to go to his house at Tardeo, accused came from behind and all of a sudden struck with his fist a blow on his right eye, thereby injuring his eyesight. After striking the blow, the accused began to run but was caught by a witness, and was handed over to the police constable subsequently. This happened at the Victoria Terminus Train Station. The complainant was treated for his injuries at the J. J. Hospital. He had to undergo a fortnight's treatment.

THE DEFENCE.
Accused, in his defence, stated that on the contrary complainant assaulted him, and pulled him out while he (the accused) was boarding the tram-car at the Victoria Terminus Train station. That it was the handle of the tram-car that caused injury to the complainant's eye. He further stated that he had filed a cross-case against the complainant for the same.

After hearing the evidence on both sides, the Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 45/- or in default, one month's imprisonment. Rs. 30/- were ordered to be paid to the complainant. Mr. Patel, as compensation out of the fine recovered.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1932.

LIGHT ON KASHMIR

The report of Mr. Middleton, strength of these allegations joined in a vilification of the State Government which found an undesired publicity outside. All these allegations of excesses and brutality have now been exposed as being, except in a few minor details, fabrications and exaggerations of the most wicked kind. Mr. Middleton, whose Report is a most ably written and exhaustive document, describes and disposes of them in terms of the most uncompromising repudiation and condemnation.

BREACH OF TRUCE.

As for the measures adopted by the Government, he finds that they were fully justified and, indeed, absolutely necessitated by the circumstances, and, except in one instance, not marked by excess of force or severity. Of the causes, he says:

"On August 26 an agreement was arrived at between the Srinagar leaders and the Prime Minister, but within a short time a widespread campaign was organized to point out to people that the terms of this agreement had not been observed by the authorities. Only two specific cases of alleged breach have been brought to my notice in evidence. They are without solid foundation and others may also be of an imaginary nature. The campaign of speeches accusing the Government of perfidy was in itself a breach of the truce and left the Government no alternative, but to take measures for its suppression. This campaign was one which could be tolerated by no Government, and it was one calculated to bring the Government into disrepute."

and he concludes that "the agitation was directed against the State authorities, and although it was entirely Muslim, it was not communal in the sense of being directed against any other community."

THE AT WORK.

The light that is thus thrown upon a matter which has been, for the most part, obscure to the general public and grossly distorted and misrepresented by the most unscrupulous propaganda in a section of the Press, is satisfactory as far as it goes. But there is a great deal more that will have to be enquired into and exposed before the truth about events before the Government of Kashmir is all occupied with the manifest actions, some of a very serious and disturbing nature, of an agitation, which has been of an artificial character, and almost wholly instigated from outside the State from the beginning. They have combated difficulties of an exceptional kind with ability and courage. But whenever the agitation shows signs of dying down fresh fuel is thrown on the dying embers by mysterious agencies which receive their inspiration and, no doubt, their instructions from outside the State.

THE BLAME.

The blame for this lies to a considerable extent on those who were both belated and half-hearted in taking the measures which it was their duty to take for the protection of a friendly State from aggression. The Report, just published, will be effective to some extent, we hope, in removing many misapprehensions which have prevailed in British India and in England, and in rousing responsible authorities in this country to a proper sense of what is required of them.

The Old Old Story

The representatives of the Great Powers assembled at Geneva to discuss Disarmament are, in real earnest, so, at least they tell one another at the Disarmament Conference, and they are satisfied that a "large measure of agreement" has been reached. It is curious and it leaves the world not a little sceptical, but the world can be excused if it doubts these annual protestations at Geneva that a "large measure of agreement" is

reached, because at every Disarmament Conference the same platitudinous remarks are offered, the same gushing enthusiasm on the part of every member of the Conference for making a radical effort to "limit" armaments "progressively" is displayed, and after a lot of post-prandial oratory a statesman returns home and forgets his pacifist efforts to reduce armaments, because "national security" is in danger or because that

ingenious principle of "parity" has not been observed by a neighbouring country.

The sum-total of the result of these strenuous endeavours to secure radical and progressive all-round disarmament is that Great Britain, France, Italy, America and Japan have increased their expenditure on defence considerably after the War which was to end war. In 1930, it was discovered that the increase of expenditure on armaments over the 1909-13 average was in the case of Great Britain 48 per cent., and that of France 57 per cent., while that of Man of Peace, Mussolini, had managed to increase the expenditure on defence for his country by 114 per cent. America, where lauders on "pacifism" abound, recorded an increase of 135 per cent. and Japan, whose concern for the preservation of peace has latterly become so marked, had secured an increase of 143 per cent. There is only one Power, Germany, which shows progressive decrease in expenditure on armaments.

An enterprising statistician, Mr. P. Jacobson, who worked two years ago in the Economic Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, took the trouble to analyse the budget of a number of European countries and discovered that "Europe as a whole was spending about \$524 millions a year on armaments, about \$45 millions more than in 1913, and the world something like \$800 millions."

Mr. Jacobson left Geneva, perhaps none of the statesmen assembled to discuss disarmament, like his statistical enterprise. They went on talking and, as the latest message from Geneva indicates, they are determined to talk with still greater energy this year. But one of the great Powers is acting—in the Far East. This division of labour is highly appreciated by the capitalists of Britain, America, France and Italy. They can supply the munitions of war to the contestants near Shanghai and declare they are doing their humble bit to reduce unemployment in their respective countries, for which patriotic endeavour their Governments will duly honour them. But there is hope for disarmament. Next year there will be another Conference at Geneva.

ABOLISH FLOGGING

The barbarous practice of flogging as a punishment for crime is the subject of severe but reasoned condemnation in a pamphlet entitled "Corporal Punishment: An Indictment" recently published by the Howard League for Penal Reform. In an appreciative review of the pamphlet the "British Medical Journal" declares it to be worthy of the careful attention of medical practitioners and sociologists. Referring in particular to an article on "The Psycho-pathology of Flogging" in the pamphlet by Dr. Edward Glover, the Journal states that Dr. Glover will be held by most of those who carefully consider his argument to have established that flogging is "an antiquated and conservative form of treatment which blocks the way to understanding the pathology of crime" and "is punishment by flogging repeats the crime."

An outpour from such a source confirmed, as it is, by the leading medical journal of England, deserves to be carefully noted and digested by magistrates and other Executive authorities in India. It appears from the pamphlet in question that flogging has fallen into disuse in Ireland and Scotland and is abolished in most European countries, but that it survives in Australia, India and Canada, and above all, in England, where the yearly average of flogging has actually increased during the last decade. It is hardly necessary to explain that the survival of flogging in India is to a large extent the corollary to British domination. From a brief analysis of the pamphlet by the "British Medical Journal" we gather that the main argument of the pamphlet is that flogging has not been and is not likely to be a deterrent punishment to the true sense of the term, but, on the contrary, as is held by most pathologists and psychologists, "brutality often breeds brutality."

It does not require much psychological research to show that flogging leads the fiercest susceptibility, not only in those flogged but also in those who administer the flogging or even see it. If anybody regards this as mere sentimental exaggeration, he is only to imagine himself to be the person flogged. It is time that this country was added to the list of those where flogging has been abolished or is on the verge of being abolished. In the meanwhile, while a final decision may be advanced for a punishment in cases of violent and brutal crime though in these cases also we hold it to be wrong and dangerous, there can be no sort of justification or excuse for its employment in political cases, or in the sort of moral turpitude, and especially in the case of mere youths and boys.

UNSETTLE THAT "SETTLED" POLICY

India Does Not Want Unsound Protection Schemes

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

Sir George Rainy has resorted to a dictum that it was the settled policy of the Government of India not to insist on any conditions for giving protection to companies already in existence. This is a vicious principle. Let us try to understand what is the object of protection. It is meant to encourage the country's enterprise in the matter of talent, capital and raw material so that it may grow strong enough later on to withstand competition from other countries. In the meantime the country is prepared to pay higher prices for the articles protected or to pay special bounties to particular concerns to enable them to manufacture them.

HOW THE FALLACY AROSE.

When the question of bounties for the iron and steel industry was last discussed and protection was given partly for the purpose, the Government exempted B. R. and Co., and certain other Calcutta firms from the operation of the "conditions" as a special measure. It is this exemption which is the way, seems to justify the Tariff Board in assuming the general principle, which is now regarded as the "settled policy" of the Government.

NO PUBLISHED VIEWS.

The Tariff Board will be surprised to know of this "settled policy" because, the Fiscal Commission's findings have never been repudiated by the Government nor has the External Capital Committee's Report (which suggests

the removal of some of them) ever been approved by the Government officially. In these circumstances, it would appear that the Tariff Board was right in holding that industries obtaining protection should satisfy at least four conditions:—use Indian raw material, use Indian capital as far as possible, have a majority of Indian Directors and employ or train for employment Indians in their organisations.

NO LACK OF TALENT.

It cannot be complained that there is no talent available among Indians. In Calcutta alone there are more than a dozen Indians who have acquired proficiency in the work of paper manufacture by having gone through regular factory training abroad. The Indian Paper Mills will not give these men a chance nor will they train other men because they are mostly European in management and do not want to see Indian learning the business. Nor can these people obtain the assistance of new capital as such enterprises will have a hard time coming in with the established companies.

RAW MATERIAL IN ABUNDANCE.

The report of the Tariff Board shows that abundant raw material as bamboo pulp is available in the Indian forests and, if the mills will only try to use it, they can support the allied industry instead of going in, as at present, for imported wood pulp. The trouble is that the protection is given without suitable conditions

and the country is made to pay for lining the pockets of these non-Indian enterprises which will not support Swadeshi in any way except in low-paid labour.

GOVERNMENT CAN DO IT OTHERWISE.

Even if Sir George Rainy is right, the Government have only got to "unsettle" this policy as they can do when they want to as for example regarding the Partition of Bengal. Government buy 10,000 tons of paper per year which is a fourth of the annual output of paper mills in India and they can withdraw support to such mills as refuse to comply with these conditions, even if it is held that the only wages spent on Indians is sufficient compensation for the costly protection.

A PARALLEL CASE.

The dictum of Sir George Rainy amounts to a negation of the principle of protection because, if foreign agencies start operations in an industry just before protection is given, they can carry on without any benefit to our country. Take the case of a Czechoslovakian concern which wants to start a Beet and Sugar factory here in order to get over the duties. Is it right to allow it to do this? Cannot the Government prevent it by insisting that the Fiscal Commission's conditions are complied with? This is the least that the Indian public have been awaiting for and the Government must change their views in consonance with public opinion.

EIGHT UNIT SCHEME.

If we study the schemes adopted by some of the non-Indian Paper Mills, it would seem to be a repetition of the eight unit scheme for Indianising the Army. Some of them employ only such persons as apprentices whom they declare unit after some trial. What was the case with the Imperial Bank of India? We were (Continued on next page.)

Tipsy-Cake

According to the Old Lady of Bori Bunder, who likes to be rather satirical about the Legislative Council, the questions asked on Thursday were not important. "They ranged," she says (as usual rather fluffy in her grammar), "from such diverse matters as lemon-growing in Nasik to the sale of the 'Sir George Lloyd' Dredger."

Since the answer to questions put to Government in the Council is so often "a lemon" we should have thought provision for a plentiful supply of lemons would have been of some importance to the Home Member at any rate.

As for that old Dredger—who wants to be bothered with questions about such a trifling matter as the expenditure of thirty lakhs on dumping sand into Back Bay?

The Old Lady is more concerned with matters of infinitely greater import—such, for instance, as that only two Gandhi Caps were discernible among the usual interesting variety of headgear or the thrilling news that Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed is "now without his familiar beard."

These are the things that count in these days. Incidentally she might have explained what it was about Sir Rafiuddin's beard that gave it the character of familiarity.

While she was about it, she might have followed up this point. The war for economy in personal expenditure has gone up loudly from Bori Bunder of late. It would not have been out of place to give the Education Minister a rap over the knuckles for thus launching out on the luxury of a daily shave.

Judging by the reports one could spend an entertaining afternoon in the Council Chamber and wonder why the Government don't charge the extra notation and charge a good sum for entrance. Mr. K. S. Rao made some particularly bright suggestions for relieving the financial pressure which is weighing so heavily on Sir G. B. Peshawar's shoulders.

One of these was a Mr. M. V. D. who suggested that the Sukkur Barrage, being in a bad way, it could be used to flood the land and then a defensive barrier. This suggestion provoked much merriment, and Mr. D. was far from being able to get his Sukkur Barrage could ever become so useful.

Another of Mr. D.'s suggestions was that the Government should make a deal with one of the respectable industrial concerns against non-payment of revenue. The suggestion seems a perfectly reasonable one, but it is all the more likely that it would be a thing of the past.

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Mr. K. S. Rao's choice of proposition, the "extra notation" scheme, was the scheme of a new kind of taxation. The scheme would be to charge a good sum for entrance. Mr. K. S. Rao made some particularly bright suggestions for relieving the financial pressure which is weighing so heavily on Sir G. B. Peshawar's shoulders.

Bombay is a city of many wonders and if 50 lakhs of rupees were to be spent on the Government of India, the Government could do a great deal of good. The Government could do a great deal of good. The Government could do a great deal of good.

Now that the Government have decided to spend 50 lakhs of rupees on the Government of India, the Government could do a great deal of good. The Government could do a great deal of good. The Government could do a great deal of good.

Let's hope Sir G. B. Peshawar will have a better day. It sounds too much like his usual way of speaking. He goes against the Government's own policies. It is a pity that the Government have decided to spend 50 lakhs of rupees on the Government of India.

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Notes of the Day

Self-Government First.

The discussion in the Burma Legislative Council on the Premier's statement often confused the main issues before that body. The two most important issues were Self-Government for Burma and Separation from India. Many Burmese insist upon Self-Government first and foremost and would press for or acquiesce in separation only on the basis of freedom. But a section of officialdom has been at work in this country doing its best to confuse the issues and its manoeuvres have succeeded in making some Burmese believe that the wisest course for them is to demand separation first and foremost. The question of the grant of Self-Government has to be left to the discretion of the British. The Government in the Burma Council shows that a few Burmese leaders have fallen into this dangerous trap but the majority are very enough. Indian opinion on this question is well-known. It insists on full Self-Government for Burma first and foremost and then first option to the Burmese people to choose between joining a Free Federation on the basis of complete Provincial Autonomy and Separation or the basis of Dominion Status.

Congress And The Congress.

Referring to the recent speech of Sir Samuel Hoare wherein he remarked that the Congress claim to represent the whole nation including the Muslims and the so-called Depressed Classes had been smashed by the Aga Khan and Dr. Ambedkar, the "Muslims" of Calcutta says: "This claim may have been smashed in the eyes of some Britishers but not in the eyes of the Indian population. As for the representative character of Sir H. the Aga Khan, we say that he is all represents the 'Muslims' by being out of touch with them for thirteen months in a year. He represents only that section of the Muslims, the well-to-do, that have in their pockets a grudge against the masses. Had he at all represented the masses, he would have pressed for responsibility at the centre. If he represents the Indian Muslims, then the Secretary of State for India may also be taken as a great representative of the masses for his occasional expressions of sympathy for the Muslims. He was a nominee of the Government and he faithfully served British interests by not

pressing for responsibility at the centre and thus throwing to the winds the interests of the Muslim masses."

Unreasonable Opposition.

When Dr. Gaur's Bill relating to the dissolution of Hindu marriages came up again for discussion before the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, there was again a thin attendance of members. After lunch there was no vote taken. This was the second occasion on which no vote was taken. It seems probable that in such circumstances that the Bill will not be referred to a Select Committee. At the most a dilatory motion for again discussing the Bill may be adopted. It is a pity that even a radical reformer like Bhul Sen has taken up an unbecomingly hostile attitude towards the Bill. His remark that if divorce were permitted it would destroy the "network of Hindu society" is a case of wanton exaggeration in view of the extreme few cases in which the Bill in question would be operative. Social Reform Societies in the country will have to any unbecomingly propaganda to contradict the just position of the Bill.

In The Right Direction.

The U. P. Education Department has invited Swami Kavyananda of Gorakhpur to conduct a class in the system of Yogic physical culture. This is a step in the right direction. The Government should work in the same line in the interpretation of Yoga and its adaptation to modern requirements of physical culture are now recognised all over India and the Government of Bombay was the first to employ its services as a member of the Physical Culture Committee, appointed last three years ago. Let it be a pity that they have not yet taken any appreciable action on the report of the Committee. They may now at least follow the lead of the U. P. Government. If financial stringency bars any progress in the direction it would be good to remember that the Yogic system of physical culture needs no apparatus and the simplest exercises can be easily taught to teachers and pupils alike.

MIRA BEN'S SENTENCE

In our second leading article yesterday reference was made to a sentence of eight months' rigorous imprisonment on a girl in her teens for disobeying an order of the Commissioner of Police as having been passed by Mr. I. N. Mehra, Fourth residency Magistrate. We were in error, as the sentence was not inflicted by Mr. I. N. Mehra, but by another Magistrate. Our criticism, however, was aimed at the disparity between the light sentence awarded to Mira Ben and the severity of the penalty inflicted by the Presidency Magistrate in these cases, and while we regret that it is erroneously attributed the particular sentence in question to Mr. I. N. Mehra, the merits of that criticism in the main remain unaltered.

TELE N YEARS' PROTECTION FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY

Sweet Committee Warns Against Foreign Interests Exploiting Tariff

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Select Committee on Sugar Industry Bill, concluding their examination to-day of the Bill, while approving of Government's draft proposal, the Committee has added a clause recommending the grant of protection for the industry for 15 years and that the measure of such protection is to be determined at the end of 7 years after due enquiry. The object of the proposal is to give necessary assurance to those engaged in the industry that they may make their plan for a duration of the industry on the basis of it. It is also urged by the Select Committee that the Government should take necessary measures to protect the country's interest. There may be some misunderstanding. The Bill is likely to be passed for the second and third readings in the first week of March.

ATC MAIL DELAYED.

KARACHI, Feb. 18. The inward airmail is delayed on account of bad weather and is expected on Saturday.—A.P.

WHAT HAPPENED IN FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

Majority Recommends Separate Electorates Or Reservation Of Seats For All Minorities

["CHRONICLE" SPECIAL] Yet another week has elapsed and the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee have spent the whole week in a desultory discussion on the subjects already considered. No attempts have been made to go deep into the various questions and arrive at a final conclusion, though the Madras C. P. Committee which started work simultaneously with the Bombay Committee have drawn up their reports.

"HUSH-HUSH" METHODS. The Secretary of the Bombay Committee issued on Thursday a statement characterising the "Chronicle" report that appeared earlier in the week as "inaccurate and misleading."

The report that appeared in the "Chronicle" on Tuesday last was, as could be seen, a review of the work done by the Committee till Friday 12th instant. The Secretary says "no hush-hush methods have been employed" but he has taken particular care not to mention why the suggestion given by a few non-official members to summon Mr. M. C. Chagla before the Committee and send him a copy of questionnaire, as was done in the case of some others, was not acted upon.

ABSOLUTELY CORRECT. Again the Secretary says that Committee did "reach a provisional conclusion regarding the representation of the Depressed Classes on the provincial council by a majority and there was therefore no question of a casting vote of the Chairman." But he is careful not to mention when this provisional conclusion was arrived at.

That the "Chronicle" was absolutely correct and accurate will be established from the following.

WHAT HAPPENED ON JAN. 23.

On January 23th last, Dr. Solanki moved a resolution that the Depressed Classes should be given separate electorates. Mr. J. B. Petit opposed it and urged that the interests of the depressed classes would be best served by reserving seats under joint electorates. Dr. Solanki replied that so long as the caste Hindus did not admit them into their Society, there were no bright prospects for his community. Under joint electorates, Dummies would get in with the help of the majority community votes. There was no reason why his community should not take advantage of the separate electorates while the Muslims were given the option to do so. His resolution when put to the vote and the voting resulted in a tie—six for and six against.

The proposition that the Depressed Classes should be given joint electorates with reserved seats also resulted in a tie, six voting for and six against.

The question was renewed early this week on Monday last, to be more accurate, when the

resolution that the depressed classes should be given joint electorates with reserved seats was lost by 6 to 8.

MINORITY PACT. Dr. Solanki's amended motion that the Depressed Classes should be given separate electorates for 20 years was then carried by a majority of eight against six. The voting on this and subsequent motions disclosed the well-founded pact between the representatives of the various minority communities viz. the Muslims, the Depressed Classes, the Anglo-Indians, the Europeans and the Indian Christians and the so-called labour representatives.

The following voted in favour of separate electorates for the depressed classes. Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (European), Dr. D'Souza (Indian Christian), Mr. Haji, Mr. Querashi (Muslims), Mr. Prater (Anglo-Indian), Mr. Syed Munavar, Mr. Assaval (Labour) and Dr. Solanki (Depressed Class).

Next came the question of Anglo-Indians, and the minorities carried the day resolving that Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans should be given separate electorates, apart from Europeans.

Dr. D'Souza's proposition that Indian Christians should be given reserved seats for 20 years in a general non-Muslim representation was also carried.

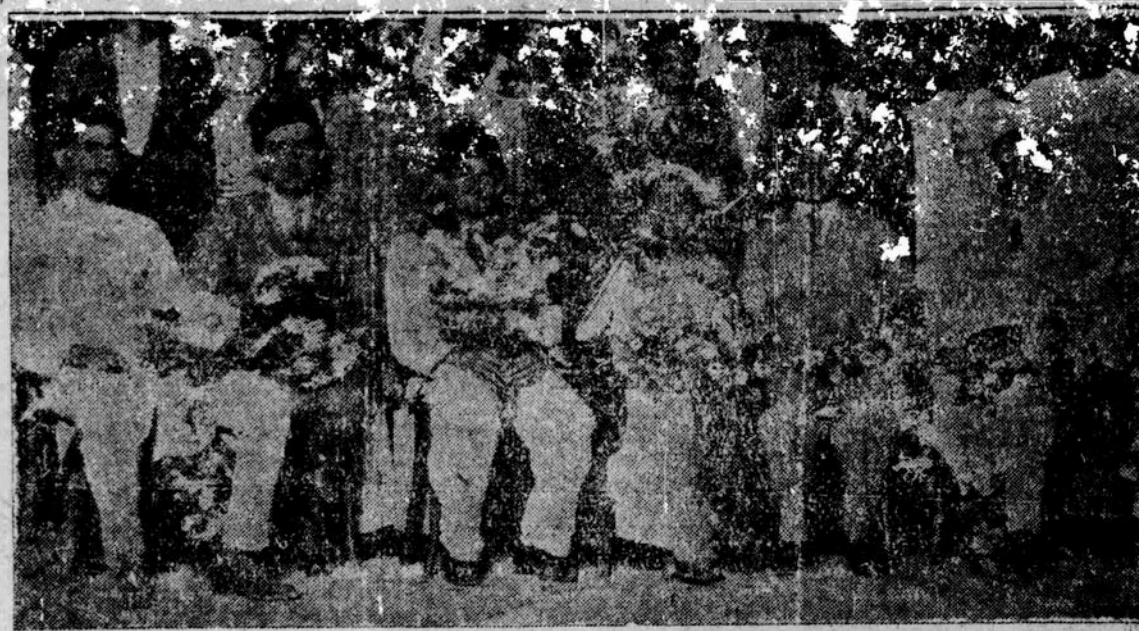
That Europeans should be given separate electorates also was carried by a majority. The majority of the Committee were of the view that joint electorates without reservation of seats would be highly prejudicial to the interests of minorities and that joint electorates with reservation of seats might result in disparity of voting strength. Hence the Committee thought that separate electorates were in the interests of the minorities.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

Having tentatively decided in favour of separate electorates, the Committee next tackled the question of allocation of seats. As considerable difficulty was felt in determining the distribution of seats, a point of order was raised whether this problem fell within the questionnaire of the Committee. As the Chairman could not see his way through the point of order he in consultation with the Committee referred the matter for the parent body—the All-India Franchise Committee.

The question of appointing a sub-committee to go into the memoranda submitted by the public was not acutely felt as the Committee had received only six replies to the questionnaire issued six weeks ago. The Chairman has decided to summon all the six who have submitted memoranda to give evidence before the All-India Committee. As for any further memoranda that may be received, the reforms officer will go through them with the help of two non-officials and decide who should be summoned to give evidence.

SUCCESSFUL MUSLIM CORPORATORS ENTERTAINED



A reception to Muslim Corporators returned at the recent Municipal elections in Bombay was given by the Muslim Anjuman Khudam Islam at Byculla. Left to right (seated): Mr. Mahomed Umar Rajub; Mr. D. M. Khairaz; Mr. M. M. Kiledar; Atiya Begum, Mr. Bangalorewala and Mr. Faiz Rehmi.

THE SITUATION IN N. W. F. P.

Congress Propaganda Checkmated

RESTRICTIONS UNDER 144 C. P. C. BEING WITHDRAWN

PESHAWAR, February 17. The Chief Commissioner has issued the following:—

Propaganda was started some time ago by Congress agents with the object of reviving the agitation in Peshawar District after the Id. The only results of this have been a few attempts to hold secret meetings in Charsadda and Utmanzai which have been frustrated by the police without difficulty.

The most serious attempt was on the 10th February when the annual Id fair was in progress. Letters were sent to a number of villagers, mostly from the area round Mardan, telling them to come to Charsadda, and attend a meeting which was being organised in connection with the Congress civil disobedience campaign.

FOURTH PYRAMID DISCOVERED

LYING HIDDEN FOR 2,000 YEARS? LONDON, Feb. 19. Cairo—Believed to have disappeared under desert sands 2,000 years ago, the fourth pyramid has been discovered at Giza, near Cheops pyramid by Professor Selim Hassam. The superficial area of new discovery is 3,300 square yards. An inscription on the granite door indicates that the pyramid is the tomb of the first Egyptian Queen whose body may be inside.—Reuters Special.

and warning them to wear the Red uniforms under white clothes and move by small parties on the pretence that they were coming to the fair.

The police received timely information of this ruse and intercepted and turned back the leading parties. Other contingents hearing of the action taken, turned or their own accord. In spite of this agitation, the situation in Peshawar District steadily improving. It has been possible to withdraw military detachment at Hathian, in Mardan Sub-Division, to cantonments at Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, are being withdrawn from Mithra Tikra of Peshawar Tehsil and for the whole of Nowshera Sub-division.

Except for occasional signs of unrest in Barak Khatrik country and Tank Tehsil the situation in all other districts is normal, and there is a genuine and widespread feeling of relief among inhabitants at the freedom from Congress agitation.

There have been no further incidents in Dir since the settlement between the Nawab and Pindia Khel, Pindia Khel however, are showing certain dilatoriness and lack of cohesion in complying with the terms agreed to by their representatives.

Up to the 15th February 11 out of 32 rifles looted from Wazir post have been handed in. Several well-known fire brands are at work in Baluch and Uman Khel country, west of Panjora river, trying to work up enthusiasm amongst the tribes for action against the Government, but their efforts appear to be meeting with little success.—A. P.

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN LEGISLATURE

Madras Franchise Committee's Conclusions

MADRAS, Feb. 19. The Madras Franchise Committee discussed the qualifications of candidates to the local legislature, and came to certain conclusions regarding the methods of securing the representation of women in the legislature. It is understood that the Committee does not approve of the method of co-option.

There will probably be a meeting of the Provincial Franchise Committee with the representatives of the Government before the Lothian Committee's arrival. It is understood that the Provincial Committee is in favour of separate electorates.

The Lothian Committee, during their sitting in Madras, are expected to examine one witness representing European interests, two representatives of the depressed classes, two or three representing Labour and also spokesmen of Landholders and officials. A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL MEETS

Goondas Bill Deferred Till Monday LUCKNOW, Feb. 19. There was sparse attendance of members when the Budget session of the United Provinces Legislative Council opened this morning, the Hon. Sir Sita Ram presiding. The President announced that the Azra Tenancy Amendment Act, the United Provinces Arrears of Rent Act and the United Provinces Municipalities Amendment Act which were passed by the legislature in the previous session, had received the assent of the Governor-General.

Consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the United Provinces Goondas Bill, moved by the Home Member, was deferred until 22nd February in view of the objection raised by Rai Rajeswar Ball, the Opposition leader, that the report was laid on the table only that morning and members had not had the time to study it.

Non-official business will be conducted to-morrow after the Budget is presented.—A. P.

HARD LABOUR FOR LADY SATYAGRAHIS

(From A Correspondent) RANPUR, Feb. 18. Eight workers of Dholera Satyagraha Ashram including two ladies who were arrested have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from four months to 12 months B. I. Four pickets who were arrested while picketing Ranpur foreign cloth shops have been let off after being detained for 24 hours.

GHATKOPAR'S LADY "DICTATOR" JAILED.

(From Our Correspondent) GHATKOPAR, Feb. 19. The 14th "Dictator" of the Unnagar Camp, a prominent Congresswoman of Ghatkopar, who was arrested along with two volunteers for taking out a Prabhat Pheri, was convicted and sentenced yesterday to 13 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19. Following appointments have been approved: Major General R. C. Wilson to be Colonel of 3/5th Mahratta Light Infantry; Hon. Brigadier General C. H. Abbott (retired) to be Col. of 4/7th Rajput Regiment; Major General P. C. Kelly (retired) to be Col. of 5th Mahratta Light Infantry and Col. H. D. C. O. Grady (retired) to be Col. of 6/15th P. F. Rifles.—A. P.

A MARK OF SORROW

Congress Flag Removal Sequel

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL BOARD ADJOURNS FOR DAY

At the first meeting of the newly constituted Municipal Board, this afternoon, Mr. Bishambhar Nath Srivastava, the nominated Chairman presiding, on the motion of Mr. K. P. M. Sr. Barister-at-Law, the House adjourned for a day "as a mark of sorrow on the removal of the Congress Flag from the building of the Deputy Commissioner."

The motion of another councillor for ten days' adjournment was disallowed by the Chairman for want of proper notice. While the meeting was in progress, however, a Congress Flag was noticed flying on the top of the building.

Two volunteers who demonstrated outside the building were arrested. Convictions at Lucknow from the 7th January to the 18th February for offences in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement total 258 including 18 women. Sixty-eight persons have been released on their tendering apology. These include nine minors.—A. P.

MEDICOES CUME TO BLOWS.

SEQUEL TO HEATED DISCUSSION.

MADRAS, February 19. Three Andhra students belonging to the Government School of Indian Medicine, were slightly injured as a result of a petty quarrel among some students and admitted to hospital attached to the same institution for treatment. It is stated that the quarrel arose out of the discussion regarding the respective merits of the Ayurvedic and the Sidha systems of medicine.—A. P.

UNSETTLED THAT "SETTLED" POLICY

(Continued from previous page.) told that proper material was not available among Indians to occupy good positions. But when the new Act of 1921 was passed, insisting on Indianisation, did they not find men of the proper quality to fill responsible positions? What is wanted is a firm attitude on the part of the Legislature.

THE ASSEMBLY'S DUTY.

The Assembly's duty is clear. It should refuse protection to the industry unless the conditions suggested by the Tariff Board are incorporated in the Act. It is possible that Sir George Rainy will try to draw a red herring across the path by suggesting that it is the Indian mills that will suffer. But the Legislature must rest assured that the protection is sought for the benefit of European concerns and the Government must come to a compromise over the matter. Even the present Assembly has achieved some striking results and it is to be hoped, it will take the right attitude in this matter and insist that Sir George Rainy bows to public opinion.

SUDDEN HAILSTORM & RAIN AT NAGPUR.

(From Our Correspondent) NAGPUR, Feb. 19. There is a sudden change in the weather at Nagpur. Since yesterday morning the sky was cloudy throughout the day and at night there was hailstorm followed by a downpour of rain. The weather has also become chilly and enervating.

CITY NOTES

RISE IN SECURITIES

SEQUEL TO LOWERING OF ENGLISH BANK RATE

Bombay, Feb. 19. The rupee is worth 11 as. 4.9 ps. gold or 12.85 pence to-day.

The Bank of England rate has gone down to 5 per cent. It had been anticipated by the fact that Treasury Bills there had been taken up by the market at about 4 per cent, and when ordinary bills were negotiated at just above this rate, the Bank rate had become ineffective and both city interests and industry clamoured for the lowering of the official rate. The only thing that stood in its way was the possible flight of foreign money, but it was argued that, in the present struggle to reorganise the sterling market, it was better to allow foreign money to keep out of London.

SECURITIES GO UP.

As a result of the lower rate, securities have gone up and Indian issues also have moved in sympathy. This has been reflected in the Bombay market by a rise of over one rupee in 3½ per cents, though there was a reaction due to selling.

STERLING BILL RATES GOES DOWN.

The sterling bill rate in Bombay has moved down as a result of the lower bank rate in London. The bill rate allows for interest for three or six months tenor of the bill at the London market rate which moves with the Bank rate. Our exporters would then get 1/32 penny more for every rupee or about 4½ ples for every pound in the bill sold, if it is a three months bill and nine ples more if it is a six months bill. To-day three months bills were quoted at 1-8 7/16 and six months bills at 1-6 11/16.

FREIGHT RATES ON GOLD.

It is believed that the Trans-Atlantic companies are going to raise freight rates on gold shipments from 7/40 per cent. to 1/4 per cent., and that the insurance people also will follow suit. This would add considerably to the cost of gold shipments from America and retard the chances of any movements of gold that become possible as a result of new outlook. It is queer that this should happen when the tide

of gold movement is receding in New York.

DIAMONDS WILL COST MORE.

India has been paying a tribute to South Africa on account of our craze for diamonds, which has been on the increase in recent years. It is now officially announced that there will be a cessation in production until prices go up sufficiently high. It must be remembered that the South African Government have enough stocks to last for the demand for five years under present conditions.

DECLINE IN BRITISH RAILWAY SHARES.

During the last year most British railway shares have declined heavily. Thus Great Western declined from 94 to 46, London and No. 1 Eastern from 13-1/4 to 11, London Midland and Southern from 57½ to 18, and Southern from 32-7/8 to 10½. The fall is not due so much to the decline in the rate of dividend as to the possibility that, owing to declaration of dividends less than 3 per cent. or even no dividend, they will be taken off the list of Trustee securities, with the result that there is anticipated the sale of a good deal of selling pressure.

CHIEF CAUSE OF DECLINE.

Apart from the trade depression, there has been the heavy tax of motor competition, as in India also. The motors have several natural advantages in handling short distances: traffic, the chief of which is that they have no scheduled rates and can suit them to the volume of traffic. But they derive the greater advantage that their roads are made for the public expense while the railways have to lay down their own track and also build the over bridges and other conveniences for their rivals.

A GRADUATED TAX WANTED.

In view of the similarity of the problem in India, it is instructive to study the suggestions of the Railways Improvement Committee in London, the chief of which is that motor transport should pay a heavier rate of tax on the vehicles used as roads wear away faster by heavy motors and trailers than through ordinary light ones. Secondly, there might be a graduated tax on the volume of traffic to take the railways may be affected from the motor competition. It is a matter for enquiry whether the suggestion can be adopted here.

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LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, February 19. Previous closing rate 7.02 To-day's opening rate 7.11 Difference plus .09 To-day's closing rate 7.11 Difference plus .03 Broach expectation Rs. 235

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool February 19. Previous closing rate 5.55 To-day's opening rate 5.66 Difference plus .05 To-day's closing rate 5.64 Difference plus .05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, February 19.

Silver ready 19-5½ Difference plus 1 anna Silver forward 19-13½ Difference plus 2 annas Market, Tone:—China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, February 19.

Silver 60-7 Gold 29-6

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 19. Previous closing 3.42 To-day's closing 3.45 Difference unchanged

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 19. Previous closing 3.42 To-day's opening 3.44 7/8 To-day's closing 3.45 Difference unchanged

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer "Sydney Maru" left Moll for Bombay on February 18 and is due to arrive on March 13 via usual ports. The O. S. K. steamer "Celebes Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on February 18 and is due to arrive on February 22.

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356, Kalbdevi Road, Kalyan Bhuvan, BOMBAY No. 2.

Revolver Rounds Fired At Police

SOLDIER EVADES CHASING CONSTABLES
BUT ARRESTED AT COLABA HOUSE

ALLEGED VICTIMISATION OF TAXI DRIVER

How an attempt was made by a European soldier to deprive a Muslim taxi driver of his car, money and driving license at the point of revolver was narrated in the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khan-dalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday.

Jack Kelly, who was described as a deserter from Royal Fusiliers, was arrested by the Colaba Police in the early hours of Friday morning from a house in which he had taken shelter after evading two or three flying squad police. When challenged by the police, Kelly is said to have fired two rounds from his revolver at them. He was chased by a plain-clothes police who could not get at him but saw entering a house.

Ultimately the police surrounded the house and put the man under arrest. A service revolver, six live cartridges and seven empty ones were found on his person.

"EXCITING INCIDENTS"

The full story of these exciting incidents was told when the accused was produced before the Magistrate and an application to remand the accused into police custody for a week was made. The police officer stated that the accused entered taxi cab No. 4065 driven by Abdul Rahman Abdul Wahid at Crawford Market at about 2 a.m. and ordered the driver to take him to Colaba. Near the Afghan Church he asked the driver to turn into Durbury Lane and proceed. The driver took him to the end of the road. Here the accused whipped out his revolver and asked the driver to come out and move on to the sea face. The order was obeyed by the frightened driver. The accused then asked his victim to remove his coat and shirt and after pocketing Rs. 25 and depriving him of the driving license, left the man lying on the ground.

CAR ABANDONED.

The accused then jumped into the driver's seat of the taxi and wanted to drive off. The engine let him down badly and refused to work. He then abandoned the car and tried to make good his escape. He was however confronted by two flying squad police at the Cliffe Parade but he managed to escape by firing two revolver rounds at them. Yet another constable in plain clothes gave a chase to the accused and although he could not get at him he traced him to a house in Orient Building, Colaba. Information was sent to the Colaba Police Station and a number of police officers and constables soon surrounded the building and put the man under arrest.

It was stated that the accused had the 1st Battalion of Royal Fusiliers now stationed at Ahmednagar on the 18th. The remand application was granted.

CITY FATHER'S RIGHT TO ENTER MUNICIPAL PREMISES

Dr. Choksi's Statement In "Trespass Case"

Dr. J. N. Choksi, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Miss Maniben Kara a social worker recently returned to the Corporation were put up for trial before a bench of Honorary Magistrates composed of Mr. H. M. Chawra (Chairman) and Major Paymaster on Friday at the Muzagaon Police Court charged with wilful trespass.

In asking for a postponement of the case Inspector R. N. Naimpalli attached to the Dongri Police Station said that the accused were arrested in consequence of a complaint lodged by Mr. Charles Dejos, Supervisor of the Municipal Chawls at Wai Pakhadi on Thursday night. The next morning, however, the supervisor informed him that he had received instructions from the Municipal Commissioner not to proceed with the case.

Proceeding Mr. Naimpalli said that he could not withdraw the case on these instructions and wanted to consult his superiors. If the court was not inclined to grant a postponement he was willing to proceed with the case.

"LIKE ORDINARY MAVALIS"

Dr. Choksi addressing the court said that he had attended the meeting of the Municipal scavengers who lived in the Municipal Chawls and paid rent to the Municipality. The scavengers had held the meeting with a view to put their grievances before the Municipal Commissioner, and he was invited by them to attend the meeting. He was surprised that he and Miss Maniben were arrested and handed over to the police like ordinary Mavalis.

He wanted the case to be fully heard and the legal right of a Municipal Corporation to enter the Municipal premises at the request of the tenants should be maintained. He also wanted the dignity of the Municipality to be maintained.

The case was then postponed to Friday February 25.

LIQUEUR SHOPS IN E. KHANDESH

AUCTIONS REALISE HIGHER PRICES

JALGAON, Feb. 13. (By Mail)—The auction sales of country liquor shops in East Khandesh for 1932-33 were held at Jalgaon on 13th and 14th of the Collector. There was some bidding at the auction and the prices realised this year for all the shops in the district exceeded by about Rs. 8,000 those of the last year. Almost all the shops fetched considerable higher prices, while there was practically no improvement in the rural shops. The prices had been elaborately precautions to prevent any possible picketing by the Congress, but there was no picketing. —A. P.

MAGISTRATES AT MILL GATES!

Who Requisitioned Their Services?

INTERESTING QUESTIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

The following questions were answered on Friday in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. S. S. Tolani: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. C. N. Kanungo, Counsel for the complainants Messrs. K. P. Nariman and S. M. Surveyor in the case against Mr. T. Harvey (Bank Pay Engineer) and others applied to them for sanction to prosecute Mr. Harvey for cheating and attempt, misappropriation and criminal breach of trust of public funds in connection with Chawl Contracts at World?

(b) Is it a fact that they have refused to grant the necessary sanction?

(c) If the reply to (b) is in the affirmative, will the Government give reasons for such refusal.

The Hon. Sir G. H. Hanayattallah: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government are satisfied that there is no case for a prosecution.

"AXE" IN GOVT. COLLEGES.

Rao Bahadur R. H. Kale: (a) Is it a fact that in the matter of recruitment the Vernaculars are treated callously while other subjects are unduly encouraged in colleges?

(b) What is the total saving to Government as a result of reducing the pay of the Vernacular posts to a uniform rate of Rs. 183 a month?

The Hon. Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad: (a) No.

(b) The Saving is Rs. 725 Per Mensem.

KURLA STRIKE ECHO.

Mr. R. R. Bakhal: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Resident First Class Magistrate of Kurla was attending the mill gates of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, if so, since when and he begin his attendance, and when did he end it;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether his services were requisitioned by the management of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, or he went there of his own accord; if the latter, what are the grounds on which he took his decision to go;

(c) who were the other magistrates who were going to the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, during the strike of its workers, and whether they were going every day or off and on?

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Thomas: (a) He visited the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, on various occasions between the 26th October and the 18th December 1931.

(b) He went there of his own accord and at the request of the police as there was a possibility of a disturbance.

(c) The District Magistrate visited the mills once and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate several times.

LINDRUM'S RECORD BROKEN.

NEW ZEALANDER MAKES 297 CONSECUTIVE CANNONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The New Zealander, Clark McConachy, has eclipsed Walter Lindrum's world's record of 287 consecutive cannons by making a run of 297 during the break of 1930 against the English champion Joe Davis. —Reuter's Special.

LEICESTER BEAT WESTHAM IN LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Leicester beat the West Ham by 2 goals to 1 to-day in the League First Division.

In the Third Division, the Northern Section of the League to-day the Walsall beat Tranmere by 2 goals to 1 and Accrington lost to Barrow by 3 goals to 0. —Reuter's Special.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN BEATS HIS OWN RECORD.

1 MILE IN 4 MINTS. & 10 SECS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

New York—Two new world's indoor records were established when George Verske, a young Swedish-American ran a mile in 4 minutes and 10 seconds, surpassing his own world record of 4 minutes and 11-15 seconds and also beat Nurm's outdoor time of 4 minutes and 10-25 seconds.

The other record was Leo Sexton's, 52 feet 3-38 inches for 66 pounds shotput, beating the previous record of 52 feet 7-12 inches by the German, Hirschfeld in 1933. —Reuter's Special.

TEA RESTRICTIONS.

TEA-CROWERS' PETITION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Buttaria—Suggestions for tea restriction, hitherto secret, are contained in the Dutch East Indian tea-growers' petition to Government following their audience with the Governor-General. —Reuter's Special.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 19.

Ellora, Carter, Karachi.
Malaja, Browning, London.
Mundra, Redding, London.
Risalar, Pratt, Rangoon.
Ockenfels, Deckenau, Marmagao.
Bandra, Forsyth, Bussrah.

DEPARTURES

February 20.

Resolute, Kruse, Colombo and Madras.
Borneo Maru, Konda, Kobe.
Viceroy of India, Tharnton, London.

LOADING

February 19.

Steamer Mundra, for London.
Steamer Trautenfels, for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Viceroy of India.—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Viceroy of India, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 11 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

S.S. Resolute.—The Volker Bros.' steamer Resolute, will sail to-day for Colombo and Madras, with about 300 American Tourists.

S.S. Ellora.—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Shingo Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer Shingo Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Risalar.—The T.M. Coy.'s steamer Risalar arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Ockenfels.—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer Ockenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagao, with a general cargo.

S.S. Mundra.—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Bandra.—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bandra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussrah with a general cargo and 50 passengers.

S.S. Borneo Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer Borneo Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, February 19.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London.—1 bales woolen carpets M. M. and Co.; 11 bales woolen carpets I. Faizulla; 6 bales woolen carpets N. Azizulla.

S.S. Mundra for Durban.—1322 bags groundnut kernels C. Dha Ramsi; 6970 bales groundnut kernels K. M. Nathoo; 5120 bales groundnut R. Ratilal and Co.

For Havre.—2288 bags myrabolam P. Mathradas and Co.

For Hull.—1392 bags castorseed R. Ratilal and Co.

S.S. Tusconia for Liverpool.—130 bales cotton raw Textile Waste Co.; 25 bales wool raw Anil Nam Corporation; 50 bales hemp M. Nissim; 40 bales wool raw Bombay Co.; 1340 bags linseed cakes, 675 bags groundnut cakes T. Ramji and Co.

650 bags linseed cakes W. Latham and Co.; 616 bags myrabolam H. Bhagvandas and Co.

S.S. Elysia for Manchester.—50 tons castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill.

For Marsellles.—201 bags turmeric M. Bhura and Co.

For Barcelona.—24 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Trautenfels for Hamburg.—500 tons manganese Ore Shriharj Syndicate, Ltd.

S.S. Ockenfels for Hamburg.—1400 bags linseed cakes M. Hosen and Sons.

For New York.—265 bags gum karaya N. Moodli and Co.

For Bremen.—10 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Antwerp.—11 bales wool raw Shamji Mal; 5 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Rotterdam.—780 bags groundnut cakes C. Gordhandas, and Co.; 680 bags groundnut cakes M. Hosen and Sons; 670 bags linseed cakes Syastika Oil Mills.

S.S. Silverpine for New York.—61 bags gum karaya S. Khetsey and Co.; 670 bags plantago see A. Virji and Co.; 1392 bag castorseed R. Ratilal and Co.

For Marsellles.—480 bags groundnut cakes M. Bhura and Co.; 160 bags groundnuts S. M. Rajgo and Co.

For Philadelphia.—65 bales wool raw Shamji Mal; 4320 bales myrabolam, Amin and Sons; 2336 bales myrabolam P. Mathradas and Co.

S.S. India for Genoa.—210 bags linseed, 3340 bags groundnuts and 110 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

For Naples.—1400 bags castorseed K. Devchand and Co.

For Naples.—1400 bags castorseed K. Devchand and Co.

S.S. Yamaguchi for Yokohama.—300 tons iron ore for Kobe.

S.S. Shingo Maru for Kobe.—150 tons steel scrap M. B. Kaisha, Ltd.

S.S. Tasmania Maru for Kobe.

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76, GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY.

1500 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.
S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.; 350 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 1500 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.
For Nagasaki.—450 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.
For Osaka.—50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, February 19.

S.S. Glen Morrison agents J. Finlay and Co. from Liverpool.—100 bags cellulose extract; 58 cases looms; 32 bales coal tar pitch; 20 drums glycerine; 520 drums paint; 48 bales hub oil; 110 drums chemicals; 534 bags chemicals; 2600 bags soda ash; 1835 cases soap; 20 cases ash; 538 cases motor covers; 75 cases boot protectors; 112 cases beer; 45 cases tiles; 688 bales tubes; 1045 bales steel keys; 775 bales steel bars; 25 drums, 151 bales wool tapes; 65 bales palm riding; 1490 bales, 37 cases newspapers; 277 bales cotton piece goods; 110 bales cotton yarn; 140 bales cottons.

From Glasgow.—80 cks. chemicals; 100 cases ale; 230 cases whisky; 383 cases beer; 20 cases cotton piece goods; 20 cases cottons; 70 cases corn flour; 89 cases cotton thread; 60 cases safety fuses; 302 cases nails; 100 nos. cisterns; 300 bales pieces; 255 bales steel sheets; 104 bales steel charcoal.

From Bowe.—1888 cons. china clay.

From Alex. Miller.—375 bales cotton.

S.S. Montevilla agents M. M. and Co. from Sydney.—43 bales wool; 20 bales wool tapes; 218 cks. follow.

From Melbourne.—159 cks. follow.

From Habart.—364 cases jams.

From Fremantle.—69 cases grapes.

From Adelaide.—37 cks. follow.

S.S. Jalapalaka agents S. S. V. Co. from Moultreim.—37 bales bales; 4042 bags rice.

From Bangkok.—3000 bags rice.

S.S. Chitral agents M. M. and Co. from Kobe.—20 bales silk yarn; 400 cases apples.

From Hongkong.—40 bags; 300 bales raw silk; 716 bags beans; 50 pkgs. cigarettes; 125 bales silk piece goods.

S.S. Tasmania Maru for Kobe.

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PEACE AND NO TERRITORIAL DESIGNS

Mr. Yoshizawa Outlines Japanese Policy

NO SETTLEMENT, UNLESS CHINA CHANGES HER PRESENT ATTITUDE

The following address was delivered by Mr. Yoshizawa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the 60th Session of the Imperial Diet, January 1932:—

It gives me much pleasure to lay before you my views on the outstanding diplomatic questions that confront the Government today.

The most important of these questions, one which not only affects this country profoundly, but has engaged the attention of the entire world, is the Manchurian Affair.

China, being our neighbour, always stands, both economically and politically in the intimate relationship with this country. In regard to Manchuria, in particular, through historical and geographical reasons, political considerations must become of preponderant interest. It is, of course, beyond argument that the welfare of Manchuria is of the greatest consequence to Japan. There are more than a million Japanese subjects residing in Manchuria, and we possess in that region, in connection with leased territories, railways, mines, etc., numerous rights and interests of vital importance, secured either by treaty or by contract.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CHINESE

In recent years the Chinese authorities, ignoring the historical facts that the present development of Manchuria is entirely due to Japanese efforts, and taking advantage of our complaisance, have pursued a policy of oppression towards our countrymen, and have again and again set at naught their treaty rights and interests. The protests and warnings of our Government, despatched from time to time, were of little avail. Thus the situation became politically more and more disquieting, and the menace to our position increasingly grave. The patience of our people was tried to breaking point, when there suddenly exploded the Railway bombing incident of September 18th, precipitating a collision between Japanese and Chinese soldiers, the later developments of which occurrence are well known to all.

KEY TO PEACE IN EAST.

Manchuria holds the key to the peace of the Far East. That was true before the Russo-Japanese War; it is even more true at the present time. In the past, the Japanese Government have always done every thing in their power to prevent the civil commotions of China from spreading into Manchuria, because we possess there important rights and interests rendering the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria, a matter of absolute necessity to Japan. Thanks to these untiring efforts, Manchuria was kept free from the constant turmoil of China Proper, and has been turned into a land of peace and prosperity. But for the Chinese misconduct of late years and the Chinese disregard of treaty and contractual obligations, I believe that the incident of the 18th September would never have resulted in the present complications. At any rate, as we have been chiefly accountable in the past for the maintenance of peace in Manchuria, so will our responsibilities in this respect be enhanced rather than lessened in the future.

I desire to add a word in this connection to make it clear that Japan harbours no territorial designs in Manchuria and that she will uphold the principle of the open-door and equal opportunity as well as all existing treaties relating to that territory. What Japan desires is only to secure peace and order for Manchuria, and to make that region safe both for Chinese and foreigners and open to all for economic development.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN CHINA

Now let me turn to the conditions which prevail in China Proper. There, for these many years past, anti-Japanese agitation has been carried on without intermission except for brief intervals of comparative calm, which were only followed by agitations of increased violence and intensity. It should be noted that these agitations represent not only an economic movement, as in the case of the boycott of Japanese goods, but bear a psychological aspect, as may be inferred from the insertion of anti-Japanese matter in various textbooks for the use of public schools. However, there exists unmistakable evidence that this movement is being actively promoted by unofficial organisations such as the various anti-Japanese societies, under the direct or indirect discretion and encouragement of the Government, but quite against the free will of the Chinese merchants and people in general. Besides, we know for a fact that there are no small number of individual Chinese who actually make a profession of agitation against Japan. Since the advent of the present situation in Manchuria, the anti-Japanese movement has begun to display unpleasant symptoms, and a number of regrettable outrages have been committed. Compared with the complete protection which persons of Chinese nationality are afforded within our borders, the indescribable persecution to which our fellow-countrymen are being subjected in China presents, indeed, a glaring contrast. The truth is that the foreign relations of China have often been made a sacrifice to the machinations of domestic politics, during these years of continual civil wars and factional strife. The anti-Japanese movement undoubtedly derives its origin from the internal politics of China, and I believe that the hostile attitude of the Manchurian authorities in the period immediately preceding the recent incident may also be traced to the same source. In short, it is an undeniable fact that the civil wars and the domestic politics of China have exerted a most harmful influence upon all her foreign relations, and Japan, her nearest neighbour, has had to suffer from that more than any other Power.

CHINA MUST CHANGE HER POLICY

Thus unfortunately, our relations with China have for the moment come under the influence of the complex internal and external relations of that country, and it is to be apprehended that it will be some time before we shall be able to effect the necessary readjustments and to bring back the relations between the two countries to a normal footing. The Manchurian incident was caused by our being compelled to resort to immediate measures of self-protection and the Anti-Japanese Movement is due to the misguided views entertained by the Chinese. Solutions of the issues involved must, therefore, await a complete change of heart and reversal of policy on the part of China. However, I am convinced that the Chinese people as a whole and their enlightened leaders are not hostile but, on the contrary, are in their hearts amicably disposed towards this country, and we need not be over-pessimistic as to the prospects of the restoration of normal relations between Japan and China. Undoubtedly, it is to the best interests of the two countries that they should love and respect each other and that between them friendliness should be the rule and any strained relationship merely a passing phenomenon.

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S EFFORTS

The Manchurian Incident at the outset caused a considerable shock to the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, then in session at Geneva. On September 21st the Chinese Delegates having requested the Council, in accordance with Article 11 of the League Government, to take cognizance of the matter, the question was officially made the subject of investigation by the League Council.

Since then, the Council, as is well known, held three sessions and passed two resolutions. On the other hand, the United States, though not a member of the League, acted generally in concert with that body, evidently because, as a Signatory to the Anti-War Pact and to the Nine Power Treaty, that Power felt deep concern in the Far Eastern situation. Our Government exercised the utmost efforts to make their position clear both to the League of Nations and to the United States. Although there have been occasions when the present incident seemed to lead our country into more or less delicate relations with the League

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and with the American Government, we have succeeded through a careful and complete presentation of our case in bringing them both to a better appreciation of the position of Japan and of the vital interests she possesses in Manchuria.

SOVIET REPUBLIC THANKED

Towards the Government of the Soviet Republics, which has steadily maintained an attitude of impartiality and non-interference throughout the present affair, I desire to express the satisfaction of the Japanese Government.

With regard to the Disarmament Conference to be opened on the 2nd of February, I wish to say that this Government have formed definite plans, and have given instructions accordingly to the Japanese Representatives. This most momentous Conference being the first to be held whose deliberations will cover the entire field of armament, involving land, sea and air forces, the world is looking eagerly forward to its outcome. As far as it concerns this Government, we will, of course, strive to carry out our points, but at all events we earnestly hope that the coming Conference will bring forth tangible results which shall be alike rational and equitable, and so contribute to the establishment of permanent peace throughout the world.

The spirit of progress manifested when our country was first thrown open governs as ever our national policy. To "seek knowledge in the wide world," as it is expressed in the oaths taken by the Great Emperor Meiji, is the living creed of our people. The ideal of our diplomacy is, while maintaining our just rights, to work in harmony with all countries and to give our nation its share in the benefits of universal culture and enlightenment. It is with that ideal that I hope to work and help to promote the interests of the nation and the happiness and welfare of our people.

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"NO OUTSTANDING EVENTS"

"A Year Of Consolidation, Not Progress"

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF B. P. MUNICIPALITIES FOR 1929-30

A Government resolution reviewing the reports on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), for the year 1929-30 is issued, from which the following extracts are given:—

PART I.

"Number and area."—The number of municipalities in the Bombay Presidency including Sind at the close of the year remained the same, viz. 154, as in the previous year. During the year under report one more municipality—Kurla—in the Bombay Suburban District, was declared a municipal borough under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act XVIII of 1925. The number of notified areas in the various divisions of the Presidency proper, exclusive of those which merely exist for the control of buildings and do not levy taxes, were nine in the Bombay Suburban District, two in the Central Division, and five in the Southern Division. The Notified Area Committees at Andheri, Vile Parle and Santa Cruz were not replaced by new municipalities during the year of report. After the close of the year, however, a municipality has been established at Vile Parle with effect from the 3rd January, 1931, while the conversion of the Notified Area Committee at Andheri and Santa Cruz has been deferred pending the settlement of the general question of the co-ordination of the area known as Greater Bombay. Two of the municipalities, viz. Indapur and Saswad in the Poona District, which were superseded in 1928, continued to be managed by committees of management throughout the year under report.

"Change in the population and boundaries."—The total population in municipal areas was 2,677,272 as against 2,678,408 during the previous year. The decrease of 1,136 was due to the abolition of the periodical municipality of Yamnuri in the Dharwar District. The municipal limits of Karachi in Sind, of Bhusawal in the Central Division and of Thana and Kalyan in the Northern Division were altered during the year.

"Constitution of Municipalities."—In the Northern Division the municipality of Godhra was constituted as a City Municipality under section 181 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 with effect from the 3rd February 1930. Triennial elections were held at Prantij, Dhandhuka, Rander, Bulsar and Thana. The voters at Prantij and Thana displayed a keen interest in the election. In the Bombay Suburban District triennial elections were held at Ghatkoper.

In Sind the constitution of the municipalities remained unchanged. A statement giving statistics regarding the number of voters who actually exercised their franchise at the municipal elections is appended. The figures are interesting, but as might be expected, show wide divergencies between different towns. In several places there is a lamentable lack of zeal on the part of the voters in the discharge of the civil duties; but on the whole the returns are not satisfactory.

"Attendance at municipal meetings."—The number of meetings held was 4,297 against 4,094 in the previous year. The average attendance of members throughout the Presidency improved from 51.23 in the previous year to 60.82 in the year under review.

In the Northern Division all the municipalities in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts, except Anand, and the municipalities of Thana, Kalyan, Bassin and Bhiwandi were responsible for large arrears. Dohad showed practically a clean sheet. The municipalities in the Broach and Surat districts made some progress in the work of recovering their outstanding dues.

DEFAULTERS.

In the Bombay Suburban Division Kurla is again reported to be the greatest defaulter, where the arrears were Rs. 2,98,096. Thus there has been no material improvement in the state of affairs of this municipality, as expected consequent upon the conversion of the municipality into a municipal borough and the appointment of a Chief Officer. Government cannot allow the gross mismanagement which has characterised the work of this municipality to continue indefinitely. The matter is separately under the consideration of Government. The arrears mainly relate to house tax, conservancy cess and water rate.

In the Central Division the outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,70,487, more

than half of which were on account of house tax. The heaviest arrears were in Yawal, Parola, Chalisgaon, Dhulia, Shirpur, Malegaon, Sinnar, Nandgaon, Manmad, Lonavla, Saswad, Indapur, Baramati, Sirur, Talegaon-Dabhade, Ashta, Karad, Rahimatpur and Barsi municipalities.

In the Southern Division the arrears were heavy in Athni (82.2 per cent.), Saundatti-Yellamma (61.6 per cent.), Bail-Hongal (49.4 per cent.), Gokak (42.3 per cent.), Bijapur (44.6 per cent.), Byadgi (41.9 per cent.), Uran (41.0 per cent.), and Chiplun (55.9 per cent.).

"DISREGARD OF 'SOUND RULE'."—Several municipalities still disregard the sound rule that the whole of the proceeds from wheel tax and road tolls after making allowance for the cost of collection and one-third of the expenditure on watering roads should be expended on road repairs and road construction. The owners of motors are bound to take objection to the payment of such taxes, in addition to the various other taxes to which they are subject, unless the proceeds are strictly used for the purposes for which they are levied.

"Public Instruction."—The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 48,93,000 against Rs. 47,88,000 in the preceding year. There was an increase in all the Divisions, except in Sind, which showed a decrease of Rs. 80,000. Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions contributed Rs. 60,000, 30,000, 87,000 and 8,000, respectively, to the increase.

"Closing balance."—The year's working resulted in a decrease of Rs. 19,28,000 in the total closing balances. Sind, Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions were responsible for decrease of Rs. 15,02,000; 1,89,000; 1,22,000; 22,000 and 12,000 respectively. The aggregate closing balance of all the municipalities in the Presidency, including Sind, amounted to Rs. 98,49,000, against Rs. 1,17,07,000 in the preceding year. In Sind, while the net income decreased by Rs. 15,60 lakhs, the net expenditure rose by Rs. 35.53 lakhs. The actual balance, excluding deposits, amounted to Rs. 62,30,000, of which Rs. 46,90,000 belonged to the Karachi municipality.

"SERIOUS IRREGULARITIES."—In the Northern Division serious irregularities were noticed in the case of the Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Modasa, Mehmudabad, Dohad, Broach, Surat and Thana municipalities. Numerous mistakes of accounts were noticed in Dakor, Mehmudabad, Borsad, and Umreth municipalities. The auditors pointed out that the municipalities of Ahmedabad, Modasa, Nadiad, Godhra, Broach, Surat, Kalyan and Thana had heavy arrears of taxes to collect at the end of the year 1928-29. The financial condition of the municipalities of Modasa, Dhandhuka, Prantij, Dakor, Mehmudabad, Borsad, Kapadvanj, Umreth and Rander were reported to be far from satisfactory.

In the Central Division the audit of accounts in Chalisgaon, Chopda, Betawad, Igatpuri, Yeola, Poona City, Poona Suburban, Lonavla, Alandi, Talegaon-Dabhade, Vita, Wai, Mhaswad, Satara Suburban, Barsi and Sangola disclosed irregularities in the administration of their finances and in the maintenance of accounts. The financial position of the Sangamner, Trimbak, Alandi, Jejuri and Pandharpur municipalities was reported to be unsound.

In the Southern Division the work of Bagalkot, Ikal, Byadgi, Gokarn, Bhatkal, Alibag, Uran, Roha and Chiplun municipalities was adversely criticised by the auditors. In some cases detailed inquiries revealed serious irregularities and the municipalities concerned were asked to take steps to set them right.

"PRINCIPAL MUNICIPALITIES."—AHMEDABAD.—The administration of the Ahmedabad municipality was on the whole satisfactory. The action of the municipality in securing an adequate water supply at the head works is commendable. Government desire that the municipality should consider the suggestion of the Commissioner, N.D., regarding the re-alignment and re-construction of the main distribution system with the object of effecting a saving in the recurring costs and giving a better supply all round. They should also consider the urgent necessity of adopting a proper system of sewage disposal.

The increase in the rate of mortality, particularly among children, indicates the need of improving health conditions particularly in the case of the poor.

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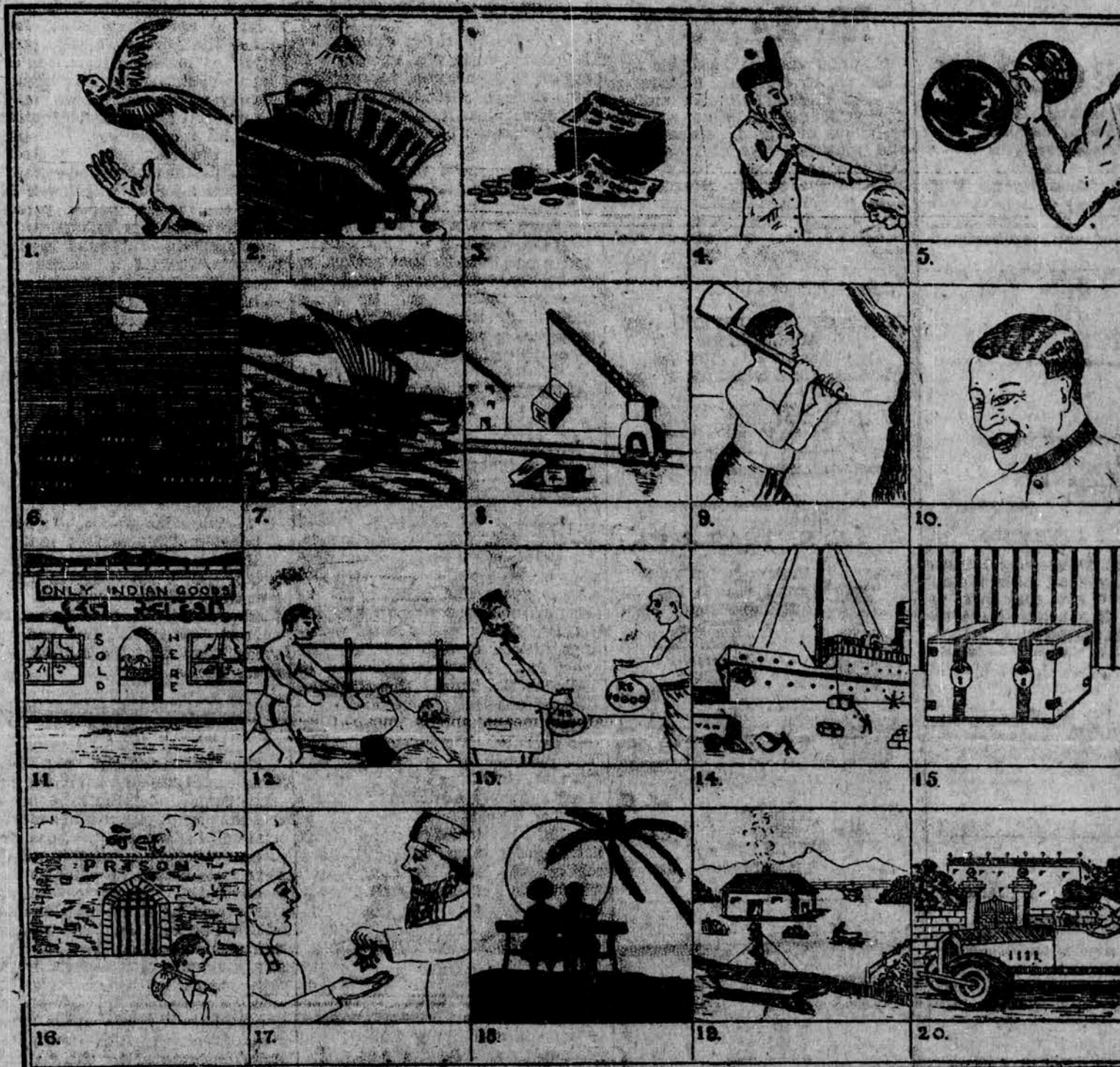
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(Continued on page 103)



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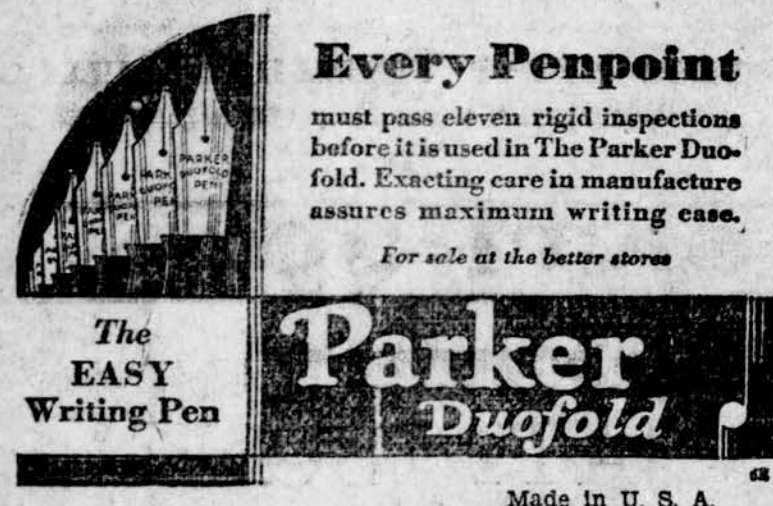
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Starving And Crippled Germany

TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS

"TOEING BREAD LINE"

With nearly 6,000,000 unemployed, great industrial firms closing every week, and 26,000,000 people virtually toeing the bread line for relief, Germany continues its economic landslide to chaos, unchecked by the tardy Hoover moratorium.

The Hoover moratorium says the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" has done little or nothing to check the economic decline of Germany. It came too late. The damage was already done.

When the moratorium came into force the unemployed numbered just under 4,000,000. On the last day of the year that tragic figure had mounted to 5,666,000.

"One third of Germany's economic life is paralysed," says the Report of the Basel Experts' Committee.

That simple statement means that 26,000,000 people in the greatest country of Europe are being barely kept alive by Government relief, by municipal relief, by private charity. And the others, who are in employment, have had their standard of living cut and cut again.

INTERNAL TRADE FALLING

That has meant, and is meaning, a steady reduction of internal trade. Demand is falling. No one buys luxuries, few can afford to buy necessities, apart from the barest essentials.

That is why failure is following failure—not of small firms only, but of big firms, world-famous firms.

Borsig's, of Berlin and Stiesla, are a century-old firm. Ernst von Borsig was chairman of the German Employers' Association; 15,000 men worked in the great factory at Tegel.

A few weeks ago Borsig's failed—for £750,000. The great factory shuts down next month. Krups have closed down their Essen steel foundry and their great Rheinfelden works. The Henschel works in Kassel

—the biggest locomotive works in Germany—are shut down. Two of the biggest automobile factories—the Hanomag and the Daimler-Benz—whose cars were as common on German roads as the Morris or the Austin here—are shut down.

The great A.E.G., the biggest electrical firm in the world, reports a drop of 30 per cent. in turnover. The Bergmann Company is closing down plant.

Hardly a week passes but that some big concern closes down, or reduces its capital, or makes an arrangement with its creditors.

Industrial production in 1931 was only two thirds of that in 1928. Building output is about half.

Both wages and the standard of living are falling. A further general wage cut of from 10 to 15 per cent. came with the New Year, as a result of the last Government decrees.

Skilled metal workers in Westphalia now get about 8 1/2d. an hour, unskilled about 6 1/2d.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT

It is, as Price Commissioner Gordier himself has pointed out, a reduction of purchasing power without parallel or precedent.

There has been a sudden reduction of the year's income of the German people by 3,500,000,000 marks.

Government and Price Commissioner Gordier are trying to reduce prices correspondingly; but the attempt has been only half successful.

So there is a real reduction in purchasing power, of something about £1,000,000 a week—another heavy blow at trade and industry. The agricultural situation is as critical as the industrial. The big landowners of Pomer-

ania and East Prussia—whose staple crop is rye—are nearly all bankrupt.

They are President von Hindenburg's special pets: and everything has been done to help them but in vain.

TARIFFS KEEP UP PRICES. High tariffs keep the price of bread in Germany three times as high as in Denmark.

There have been subsidies, cheap credits, remission of taxes. But for all that the "junkers" are ruined. The rye crop before the war was nearly 10 million tons a year. Last year it was under 7 millions: and prices are impossibly low.

The peasants of the South and West are equally hard hit. The emergency decrees do something to help them. They cut the interest on mortgages by 25 per cent. They give the peasant security against having his land sold for debt, or foreclosed by a mortgagee.

But for all that there have been peasant riots in Hanover and elsewhere.

There have been riots in the big towns. And there will be more as this winter goes on.

WAITING FOR HITLER

Curiously enough Hitlerism is acting for the moment as a sort of safety valve.

Hitler and Brüning, struggling for power, unite in one thing. They both tell the suffering German people that all their economic evils are "due to the Treaty of Versailles, with its political and economic injustices and follies."

Hitler adds that they are due also to the present Government.

So millions of people are persuaded that if the injustices of Versailles are remedied and the present Government overthrown, all will be well.

They believe that within a very few weeks Hitler is going to do both these things. So they patiently wait the coup d'état that is to bring prosperity.

Other millions are terrified by the prospect of Hitler and think that the one thing that matters is to back Brüning against him.

So one way or another the nation, hypnotised by Hitler, half forgets the crisis.

It is when the Hitler crisis is over—when he has taken power or been decisively beaten—that the really critical time will come for Germany.

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MAN WHO HAS NOT SPOKEN FOR 7 YEARS

Meher Baba's Influence In England

A Special Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" describes below his visit to the English "Ashram" or college of the disciples of Shri Sadguru Meher Baba.

Baba, a Parsee-born philosopher, who has not spoken for seven years and conveys his spiritual urge to his followers by slate-pencilled messages, is regarded by many intellectual people, including Mr. Gandhi, as divinely inspired:—

I have penetrated to the "Ashram" of an Indian sage in a lonely and almost inaccessible farmhouse near this beautiful Devon village.

It is the offshoot of the parent "Ashram" thousands of miles away on the sun-baked plains of the Bombay Presidency.

I found my way to the farmhouse after a mile and half climb, along a muddy and almost hidden track.

There was nothing exotic about the interior, nor about the simply furnished room, where I saw Mr. Meredith Starr, the English critic and poet, who is the founder of

the Ashram—or retreat—as he prefers to call it.

He said to me: "The whole idea for this place arose from this wonderful man, whose pupil I have been."

"Three years ago, in India, he prophesied that the whole of the Western world would pass through a disastrous crisis."

"He maintained that when the crisis had passed, people would be ready for a great spiritual rebirth."

"It is to prepare the way," said Mr. Starr, "that this place has been started."

The sage's name, I was told, is Shri Sadguru Meher Baba.

"Millions of people in India," said Mr. Starr, "consider him to be a saint. They flock in hundreds to kiss his robes."

"He is 33 years old, Parsee-born, but he professes neither creed nor caste."

"Among his devotees are some of the wealthiest people in India, and among his disciples are both high-caste Brahmins and untouchables."

"For the past seven years he has never spoken, and carries on all his communication by slate-pencilled messages, or by an alphabet machine."

"Last September," Mr. Starr added, "he left India for the first

time and came to visit us here.

"On the same boat was Mr. Gandhi, and the Mayor of Karachi, who is a devotee of Meher Baba's, wired Gandhi to see him. Gandhi spent hours every day in Baba's cabin and saw him also in London."

"He is as deeply affected as anybody by this wonderful man," said Mr. Starr.

"The title Sadguru means Perfect Master. That expresses him and his Christ-like personality, which is so obvious to everybody who meets him."

WAR ON AIMLESSNESS

"Even the London taxi-driver who drove us across London said to me as he received his fare, 'That is a remarkable man. I felt it was a privilege to drive him.'"

Mr. Starr said Baba's teaching was no more than to help people to get rid of the aimlessness of their lives.

I was shown an amazing list of people who have stayed at the retreat. Among them was a barber, a ballet dancer, a University professor, a gardener, a restaurant proprietor, a world-famous electrical inventor, a teacher of jiu-jitsu, an editor, and a score of other people prominent in society and industry.

"But whatever barriers of class or vocation they may have when they first arrive, they drop them all after a few days here," said Mr. Starr.

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DURING THIS WEEK!!

POWERFUL PRODUCTION

WITH
Miss PADMA
Miss LOBO
AND
Mr. BHIM

New Charni Road.

WHY EAST AND WEST ARE DIFFERENT

(Continued from page 3.)

Among the hunters, on the other hand, experimenting was practicable, and there was every incentive to devise new ways of doing things which would increase efficiency.

The hunters usually had no larger surplus of food than the farmers. They also lived from hand to mouth. But they got their food more or less day by day, generally, instead of at widely-separated harvest times. If new hunting method failed, therefore, that failure meant the loss of food for a day or two, rather than for six months or even a year. If it succeeded, it might mean an increase in the food producing capacity equal to several acres, without the addition of corresponding new mouths to feed. The risk was small, and the possible gain relatively great. The gamble was well worth taking.

Because the hunting group was small, too, new devices which would save labour or increase hunting or fighting effectiveness were at a premium. Such devices broke no one's rice bowl among the hunters; instead, they made the rice bowls of everyone larger.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the hunting peoples and their descendants, rather than the agriculturists, should have been active in pushing forward new ways of doing things. Most of the basic inventions were made in agricultural lands long before they were taken up and developed in the modern world. Some of these were put to practical use in crude forms. Others remained simply as toys—the steam engine in Egypt and China, for example. The Machine Age came in the modern West, however, rather than in an earlier East, because the descendants of the hunters have had the temperament to shape the environment to fit their desires, the inclination to try new ways, the necessity for machines to do the vast amount of work required in opening new continents with comparative few people—and the surplus permit experiments.

LOYALTY.

In the nature of loyalty, in the attitude towards those outside the immediate group and in the value attached to human life as such, appear other consequences of the difference between the conditions of life of the hunters and the farmers.

The fact that the ordinary single person in agricultural countries had no chance to secure a living, no place in the scheme of things, except as a member of some group, very definitely determined the basis of his loyalty to his fellows. That loyalty was negative rather than positive; one stayed in the group, submitted to its dictates, because one feared the inevitable loss of the chance to live if one broke away. Fear, rather than voluntary choice, kept one loyal. To remain in the group was the lesser of two evils, not the greater of two goods.

Among the hunters, on the other hand, while life in the

group was desirable, the individual did not depend exclusively on the group for his chance to live and, except at brief times of crisis, he had great freedom. Yet at the crisis of the hunt or battle, effective and unquestioned obedience was essential precisely because the hunting or fighting band was small. Parallel with the assertion of individual rights against the group in times of quiet, therefore, went complete subordination during crises. The very life of the group and with it the life of the individual for the time being, depended on such subordination. Hence loyalty meant not a surrender of one's will and freedom at all times, but complete and voluntary co-operation in times of special crisis. (One might quarrel with one's brothers, as it were, but the family stood solidly united against outsiders.) The loyalty of the hunters was positive, not negative. Voluntary choice, rather than fear, kept one loyal. To remain with the group was the greater of two goods, not the lesser of two evils.

TEAM IDEA.

Thus it came about that the hunters developed the team idea in its many and varied forms. Among the agricultural peoples no such conception of relation within the group appeared—relations of the closest co-operation during crisis combined with almost unqualified freedom at other times.

The agriculturists, furthermore, could not afford to be generous to those outside the immediate group. The competition for livelihood between the groups was too keen, and the available margin of food was too small, to warrant any group in reducing its own resources to help those who did not belong within its circle. Any generosity to outsiders meant deprivation of those inside. Generosity, helping others, therefore, was in unwarranted luxury, and the greatest care was necessary to avoid involvement in complications which might bring further responsibilities. Members of the immediate group were cared for; nothing could be done for outsiders.

This is the situation out of which developed that apparent callousness to the suffering of others, that absence of state-administered charity, that seeming indifference to the welfare of people in general, which at first came as a shock to sentimentally idealistic westerners who, visiting eastern lands, yet the agricultural peoples have survived through the long centuries in no small part precisely because they did learn that, in the circumstances in which they lived, each small group must bide its own resources; because, that is, they did develop inter-group selfishness along with intra-group communism.

Contrastingly among the hunters—and among their descendants in the West in these more recent days—normally there was food enough in hand or easily procurable for everyone, with something to spare. Food short-

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LAMINGTON ROAD.

age was the exception, not the chronic condition. The jealous hoarding of resources, vitally necessary in agricultural countries, was not required. Hence generosity was possible, to all comers, the normal human gregarious impulse to such friendliness had more or less free play.

GROUP RESPONSIBILITY

Because the individual rather than the group was the basic social unit among the hunters, too, special provision had to be made for caring for the needy and unfit; this charge fell on the group as a whole. Thus the foundation was laid for the large-scale organization of charities and the assumption by the state as such of responsibility for the care of the unfit.

Both East and West have had this problem of the unfit. The East has met it by making the smaller group of which the single person was a member responsible for providing the needed care; the West, by making the large community as a whole responsible.

Still another difference is ap-

parent. The East attaches much less value to human life as such than does the West.

In agricultural lands, the single person is of little value. If by accident or sickness he becomes socially no longer useful, even temporarily, in many ways it is better for him and for the rest that he be allowed to die. There is no point in merely keeping him alive; efforts in that direction are justified only if, clearly, his social usefulness after recovery will be great—which is not likely for the vast majority.

The very fact that the hunting groups were small, on the other hand, made it vitally important that everything possible should be done to keep as many as possible among the effectives. In the East, the wounded could be left to die on the field of battle and the feeble left to perish by the roadside—because there were plenty to take their places, and too many mouths to be fed anyway. Among the hunters, no such waste of possibly useful life could be tolerated because the lives were few.

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NEW YORK COTTON

GENERAL BUYING WAVE

New York, Feb. 18. MARKET OPENS DULL—WALL STREET MARKET FIRM—IMPROVED DEMAND—LIVERPOOL BUYING—FOREIGN MARKET FIRM—ACTIVE DEMAND COTTON GOODS. PRICES CLOSE 14 TO 11 PTS. HIGHER—SPOT COTTON 15 PTS. UP AT 7.05.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened dull at a rise of 2 to 3 points. There was renewed buying from all quarters and prices assumed hardening tendency. Fair and fairly active buying was in evidence influenced by firmness of Wall Street market. Reports about active demand for cotton goods helped further rise and later on Liverpool buying became important factor and the session closed at a net rise of 14 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices rose 15 points at 7.05.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 14 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 15 points at 6.87c.

Bullish enthusiasm prevails on all cotton exchanges and with restricted offerings, prices are reaching higher levels. Buyers are confident about general improvement in trade and higher prices are anticipated to be reached before any decline sets in. Cotton prices compared with other commodity prices were cheap and attract buyers. Small cotton crop in India and China have been partly responsible for the improved demand of American cotton. The most important question now before the cotton trade is how far the present advance will be carried? Because any material advance at present is likely to induce cotton growers not to make large reduction in the acreage. There is no important change in the statistical situation and while we believe that the present advance in cotton prices is purely a technical re-adjustment of the situation, we do not look for continued rise at present. There is no change in the financial and political situation. Prices may continue to advance in the near future but we do not think it safe to buy at present level, or prices and prefer to wait further developments.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 7.03+13 (2-58 p.m.) Lowest 6.97+02 (opening)

Messrs. Chinnilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

New York—Indifferent—Opening business generally dull during the morning. Advanced during the afternoon in sympathy with stock markets. Cotton goods market—active demand, supplies firmly held. Yarn market—a better demand has sprung up.

Messrs. Khimji Poonia & Co. have received the following cables:

- (1) "Negotiations weavers progressing; settlement expected; further meeting next Thursday."
- (2) "Bank rate reduced to five per cent."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 18.
March	6.90+14
May	7.08+13
July	7.24+12
October	7.48+13
December	7.65+11
January	7.73+12
Middling Spot	7.05+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 18.
March	6.91+14
May	7.09+13
Middling Spot	6.87+15

NEW YORK.

	New York, Feb. 18.
March	6.86
May	7.04
July	7.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Feb. 18.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	33,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, Feb. 18.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7)	7-1/2
Quality Spot	7-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LONDON BANKERS BUYING

Liverpool, Feb. 18. MARKET OPENS QUIET—PRICES 4 TO 5 PTS. LOWER. COVERING ON REDUCTION IN BANK RATE. HEAVY HEDGE SELLING—SHARP RISE LONDON BANKS BUYING—PRICES CLOSE 8 TO 6 PTS. HIGHER—MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 5 PTS. HIGHER AT 5.87c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 5 to 4 points. There was not much business but later reduction of the Bank Rate resulted in shorts covering. The improvement was followed by general buying including India but the rise was lost during the early part of the afternoon on heavy hedge selling. Afterwards general buying particularly by private London Bankers moved prices sharply upwards and the market closed at about the highest level at a rise of 8 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.87c.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 3 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of 1 to 1 point.

COTTON A SOUND INVESTMENT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. State:

Reduction in the Bank of England rate and better Manchester reports has imparted an optimistic feeling. We summarise below some of the reasons for our opinion that an appreciable rise in commodity prices is likely.

Firstly we consider the supply position has been fully discounted by present low prices.

Secondly, due to the Presidential election this year in America important political developments are expected in view of the increasing deficit in the American budget and the vast unemployment problem.

Thirdly, Co-operatives have bought cotton around 8 cents which is now largely hedged will likely lead to a scarcity of contracts when spot cotton passes into consumers hands or should the weather and crop conditions prove unfavourable.

Lastly, past records show if any season proves to be exceptionally favourable the following season is usually the reverse. Against these points it may be argued the world's purchasing power has not increased sufficiently to absorb the surplus products but we believe such absorbing capacity chiefly depends upon a fair return to the agriculturists.

Unsettled world's political conditions may also be cited but we believe no nation is keen to upset the equilibrium of economic conditions when they are faced with heavy budget deficits. We believe cotton is a sound investment and think prices will advance considerably during the season.

Sterling/Dollar Cross Rate del. 3.44-7/8

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

12-13 p.m.: Market improved on change of the Bank Rate to 5 per cent.

4-40 p.m.: Liverpool market advanced in the afternoon on buying by private London bankers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 18.
Opening	5.81+03
Closing	5.81+03
March 1932	5.59+04
April 1932	5.59+04
May 1932	5.59+04
June	5.59+04
July 1932	5.59+04
August 1932	5.59+04
September 1932	5.61+08
October 1932	5.62+07
November 1932	5.64+07
December 1932	5.67+08
January 1933	5.69+06
February 1933	5.71+06
Middling Spot	5.87+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 18.
March	7.34
July	7.53
October	7.70
November	7.97
December	8.03
January 1933	8.15
February 1933	8.15
Sakellariadis, F.G.F., Spot	7.90

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 18.
Broach Fully Good	5.58
Broach Fine	5.70
Broach Superfine	5.82
Omra Good	5.94
Omra Very Good	6.00
Omra Fine	6.04
Bengal Full Good	5.80
Bengal Fine	5.80
Scinde Fully Good	5.90
Scinde Fine	5.10
Scinde Superfine	5.20

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Feb. 18.
Bar Gold Fine, per oz.	46 0/1

BOMBAY COTTON

RISE OF RS. 100 PER CANDY

Bombay, Feb. 19. STIMULATING ADVICES FROM AMERICA—MARKET OPENS STRONG—RISE OF RS. 100 FROM LOW LEVEL ATTAINED—SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS.

From the low level of cotton prices reached during the latter half of last October when Broach A.M. delivery was quoted around Rs. 140/- we have to-day report a rise of about Rs. 100/- per candy. The rise was partly due to depreciation of sterling with which rupee currency is linked. Over and above this factor, the smallness of our cotton crop also contributed important share in the rise.

The market was due to open to-day at Rs. 235/- but owing to local buying the market opened strong at Rs. 238/- for Broach A.M. delivery. The demand was easily supplied by commission Houses and prices eased off to Rs. 236/8. At this level selling pressure decreased and under renewed bull support prices recovered to Rs. 237/8.

Omra cotton which was sold, Rs. 15/- over Broach A.M. delivery during last January is keeping dull with practically little demand. To-day March Omra contract was quoted Rs. 15/- under Broach A.M. delivery and even at this low rate there was demand.

The strength of Broach contract is mainly due to heavy short interest and scarcity of sellers. It is said that several commission firms have large straddle commitments of sales of Broach contract against purchases of American cotton. In normal times such operations always resulted in handsome profits because, when crop begins to move in this country, there are no buyers of American cotton and professional operators are unable to accept survey results. But this season Indian cotton crop turned out much smaller than average expectation and those who have sold short find great difficulty in covering their unprotected interest.

The market closed at 2 p. m. as under:

Broach A.M.	237
Omra March	221
Bengal March	190/8

SAMPLE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 19.
Feb.	147.90+3.30
May	154.40+4.00
August	158.80+3.30

READY COTTON SALES.

	Bombay, Feb. 19.
106 G. G. Kasha & Co., Khandwa	228
101 G. G. Kasha & Co., Aurangabad	216
105 G. G. Kasha & Co., Bhavnagar	9 off.
50 G. G. Kasha & Co., Nagar	216
100 G. G. Kasha & Co., Jaina	216

50 Erel & Co., Haral 6 on to Bengal.

103 Breul & Co., Saldon 204.

100 Virji Ladia Yeomai 225.

100 Currimbhai Miyagaon 227 1/2.

50 Birla Bros. Pachora 205.

50 Birla Bros. Chalisgaon 205.

91 Narshi Nuzshi Nimbnera 120 1/2.

120 H. Nenshi Farbani 213 1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 19.
Bengal Superfine	213
Bengal Fine	205
Bengal P.G.	202
Sindh-Punjab Fine	205
Sindh-Punjab P. G.	202
Wardha-Fine Fine	236
Nagpur-Savner Fine	236
Yeomai Fine	236
Arvi Fine	236
Ellichpur Fine	236
Amraoti Fine	236
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	236
Mulkapur Fine	236
K. A. dish Fine	236
Murha F.G.	236
Jaina/Salla F.G.G.S.	236
Burwah-Savner Fine	236
Ujjain/Savner Fine	236
Broach Fine	236
Punjab/American	236
Punjab/American mix	236
Cambodia	236
Miraj/Savner	236
Cometa Good	270

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Feb. 19.
F. P. Bales 1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date	8101000 7631000
Receipts Yesterday	33000 12000
Exports to date	5488000 4399000
Stock at Ports	4841000 4030000
Stock Interior Towns	2102000 1589000
Stock Liverpool	834000 1110000
Visible Supply	9399000 7866000
Quantity in Sight	1218000 11391000
Quantity at Sea	1218000 11391000
13-2-32	7990000 6524000

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY! DURING THIS WEEK! SENSATIONAL TALKIE-SERIAL OF MAGIC; MYSTERY and THRILLS



Not Levine presents

KING OF THE WILD

WHICH DEPICTS THE ADVENTURES OF AN YOUNG AMERICAN fighting his way through the DARKEST JUNGLES to clear his NAME from the SPURIOUS CHARGE of MURDER and to SAVE the "GIRL HE LOVED"

IN THE MIDST OF DEVIL-BEAST! APE-MAN & REPTILES

starring: WALTER MILLER and Lovely NORA LANE

DAILY SHOWS: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P. M.

EXTRA SHOW on Saturday & Sunday at 3 P. M. at

WEST-END TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD.

SHARE BAZAR

RISE AND FALL IN VALUES

Bombay, Feb. 19. MARKET OPENS FIRM—HIGHER COTTON MARKET—GOOD DEMAND FOR COTTON—BANKS ON BULL—UNSHARP—ADVANCE IN SHARE VALUES.

With higher quotations of cotton, the share market opened firm with prices higher. Unfavourable political news from China, combined demand and reports of good demand for Bombay cotton, helped steady one of the market. Later on prices eased off on long liquidation on reaction theory and the session suddenly closed at 1-30 p.m. Bombay opening opened at Rs. 680/- and after improving to Rs. 632/8 closed at Rs. 616/12. Frazal shares, firm up to Rs. 308/- when long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 303/4. Nagpur Mill shares opened at Rs. 260/4 but heavy selling pressure depressed to Rs. 257/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

	Bombay, Feb. 19.
Bombay Dyeing 61/8, 78; 80; 75	
Canary 215; 12; 16; 12	
Colaba 72	
Crescent 51	
Fazal 308; 3; 5; 3; 2	
Indore 320; 22	
Madhawal N. 10	
Nagpur 241; 77	
Pearl 178; 80; 75	
Simplex 48; 45	
Swaraj 213; 12; 9; 8; 10	
Hydro 118-14	
Hydro 104-11	
Def. 287 N	
Ord. 28-4; 25-6	
Bundi 14-4	
Indian 161	
Ka. 11 Ord. 142	
Alcock 83 N.	

prices to Rs. 27/8. It is said that a fairly big number of these shares are likely to be tendered. Swadish Mill shares improved to Rs. 215 but closed easy at Rs. 210. Kothari shares were steady and closed at Rs. 120/- Tala 3-6. Ordinary shares after advancing to Rs. 23/2 closed at Rs. 25/6. In sympathy firm advices from London. Government Securities ruled very steady. 3-1/2 per cent. nearer on net at Rs. 57/6 and after advancing to Rs. 52/6 closed at Rs. 57/11.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 19.
March	6.90+14
May	7.08+13
July	7.24+12
October	7.48+13
December	7.65+11
January	7.73+12
Middling Spot	7.05+15

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day, at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Her First Talking Picture GRACIE FIELDS IN "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY"

A Great Stage Star in a Great Picture of Humour, Pathos and Songs.

250 Bom. Cotton	53-12
250 Bom. Dyeing	6/5
250 Bom. Dyeing	6/5
250 Bom. Dyeing	6/5
250 Bom. Dyeing	6/5
250 Bom. Dyeing	6/5
250 Bom. Dyeing	6/5
250 Bom. Dyeing	6/5
250 Bom. Dyeing	6/5
250 Bom. Dyeing	6/5

THE EMPIRE

To-day, at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDGAR WALLACE'S Great Mystery Thriller "THE RINGER" featuring PATRIC CURWEN, CAROL GOODNER

It is impossible not to be thrilled by Edgar Wallace.

40 Katni Def.	510
100 Katni	142-8
100 Punjab P.	5-1
100 Punjab	7/10
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12

THE EMPRESS

To-day, at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TALKING DOLBY'S DIZZIES! BEST WHEELER ROBERT WOOLSEY "HOOK LINE A SINKER"

The Merry Mad Caps loose again!

100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12
100 Shalabad	178-12

LONDON SILVER MARKET

China Covering

London Feb. 18.

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. reports:—During the under review, sellers have been hesitant, doubtless owing to the political situation in China and moderate buying to the contrary, and some China bear covering served to maintain a steady tone. Sales have been made by America but only to a limited extent, whilst the Indian Exports have shown little interest."—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 18.

Chartered Bank of India

A & China 11-3/4

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

(London Register) 97-1/2

P & O Banking Corporation

Pending Loan 4 p.c. 88-5/8

Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 77-1/2

Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. 41

Rupce Paper 3-1/2 p.c. 41

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterl.

Ind. Loan 4-1/2 p.c. 81

Consols 2-1/2 p.c. 96-1/4

War Loan 5 p.c. 99-3/4

Victory Bonds 4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 18.

Copper, Brazier 143-1/4

Yellow Metal 43-1/2

Spelter, Hard Indian 13-1/4

Brands 13-1/4

Tin, English Ingots 9-1/2

X nominal A X F O H 14-1/4

Nominal.

WHEAT—SALTIC EXCHANGE

Rozart Santa Fe, per lb. Carcass

Sellers Feb./Mar. 27/1-1/2

Bird's Russo, rtr lb. Carcass

Sellers Feb./Mar. 27/1-1/2

Wheat South Australian, Parcell

Sellers Feb./

JUPITER
GENERAL

has a net work of agen-
cies throughout the
country.

J7

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
GENERAL

has claim setting agents
throughout the world.

J8

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1932.

Story Of Undelivered Ultimatum

JAPANESE CONSUL CLIMBS DOWN AND REQUESTS CHINESE COMMANDER TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

Hovering Between Peace And War

CHINESE TO FIGHT TO DEATH

LONDON, Feb. 18. "Chinese soldiers prefer to die" was the dramatic statement of the Chinese General Pan who was dressed in dandified lounge suit and wore smart jade tiepin, when interviewed by Reuters in connection with the Japanese ultimatum. General Pan's attitude seems to reflect that the Chinese are in a fighting spirit. Meantime the International Settlement which is the nerve-centre, has braced itself up to face the furious battle which is expected to start on Saturday night.—Reuters.

NO ULTIMATUM BUT REQUEST

Japanese Consul Hopes For Peace

Tokyo.—Hopes of a peaceful Sino-Japanese settlement have been revived by the Shanghai report that the Japanese Consul met General Tsai, Commander of the Chinese Nineteenth Army, with the intention of delivering the ultimatum, but because hopes of peace were still held out, he merely requested General Tsai to withdraw his troops from contact with International Settlement, and send S. O. S. to avoid clash with the Japanese.—Reuters.

JAPAN ORDERS CHINA TO WITHDRAW

LONDON, Feb. 18. "Shanghai.—The Japanese ultimatum to China demands withdrawal of twelve miles from the Settlement by sundown on the 20th February, cessation of Anti-Japanese activities and an assurance that the Japanese lives and property will be safeguarded; otherwise Japan 'reserve freedom of action.'—Reuters.

COMMANDER DAVIS ENJOYS LIKE KING AMIDST FIRING

LONDON, Feb. 18. Shanghai.—Graphic description is given of the rescue of the occupation Commander Davis from Woosung Hotel. The Japanese military and naval forces had ceased firing on Woosung, while two British volunteers went to rescue him, and they were allowed to pass by the Chinese sentries. The real difficulty was with Davis himself who did not wish to leave. He was eventually almost carried to a launch with a dog, uniform, two goose eggs and his decorations. "I was enjoying myself like a king," declared the old warrior, "but it was getting damned cold."—Reuters.

JAPAN QUESTIONS LEGALITY OF CHINESE REQUEST

RUGBY, Feb. 18. Latest news from Geneva was that the Japanese had raised certain legal points in connection with the Chinese request for the reference of the dispute to the Council of the Assembly. These had been referred by the Council to a Committee of Jurists who were expected to report to-day. It is anticipated that the Chinese application would then be dealt with by the Council without delay.—B. O. W.

FRENCH CABINET IN MAKING

Painleve As Premier

"I HAVE HOPE TO SOLVE DIFFICULTIES" SAYS HE
LONDON, Feb. 18. Paris.—As an upshot of 36 conversations with the political leaders yesterday, the President has offered ex-Premier Painleve, the Premiership and the latter is spending a busy day examining the possibility of forming the government.

UNEXPECTED OFFER.
M. Painleve's work is facilitated by the unexpected offer by M. Laval of the Radical Socialist co-operation, since the combination of the Radicals and the Centre would find favour with the Senate Left majority. It is believed that M. Painleve also counts upon the collaboration of M. Tardieu who was arrived posthaste from Geneva. M. Laval will probably also be asked to join the Government. M. Painleve's first visit on leaving Elysée was as customary to the President of the Senate and the Chamber, then to Quai d'Orsay where he remained for half an hour in conversation with M. Laval. "I have good hope that I shall be able to solve difficulties," declared M. Painleve before rushing to lunch.—Reuters.

Reduction In Bank Rate Forces Up Govt. Stocks

LONDON, Feb. 18. The City is no less pleased than surprised at the reduction of the bank rate to five per cent from six per cent to which it was raised on 20th September, the day when Britain decided to abandon the gold standard. This reduction is regarded in many quarters as an indication of the improvement in international financial situation. Stock markets immediately responded to the unexpected reduction by lifting the prices of Governmental stock. Among those to whom this lowering will afford a welcome relief are the possessors of overdrafts which are swollen by huge income tax-payments, interest being reduced from seven to six per cent.—Reuters.

Egypt Is Happy Over Its Surplus

LONDON, Feb. 18. Cairo.—While a great majority of the Governments of the World are at their wits end to balance revenue and expenditure, it is disclosed to-day that Egypt is in the happy position of having a substantial balance, and the Cabinet is able to appropriate a substantial sum for irrigation works. Government stocks rose sharply on the favourable financial position becoming known.—Reuters.

tical has cast doubts upon the good faith of the Japanese Empire. It has shaken the pillars of the new edifice for peaceful settlement of international disputes, which all nations have for ten years been laboriously building at Geneva, and it has cast a shadow across the proceedings of the Disarmament Conference.

NOT AN ULTIMATUM.
The note therefore, which the Council of the Committee of the League has addressed to Japan is as opportunely dispatched as it is sensible in purpose. It is not in any sense an ultimatum. It is a dignified and sincere appeal to better the nature of the Japanese people, in which their friends have not yet ceased to believe. The Japanese nation—and more particularly its soldiers and its sailors—will make a great mistake if they imagine that the comparative moderation of protests and appeals so far made represents the last word of the League and of foreign countries having definite and palpable interests in China. The effectiveness of the League action depends almost entirely upon the solidity of public opinion in any international dispute.

LEAGUE GATHERING STRENGTH.
Recent Japanese action has driven opinion wholesale to the side of China. It is moment for moderation. The Council of the League which is gathering strength has shown it. Japan's position is still untenable. It is now and China. It may be hoped it will also give proof of her reasonable temper.—B. O. W.

REPUBLICANS LEAD POLLS IN IRISH ELECTIONS

Labour Party Losing Both Ways

LONDON, Feb. 18. Stalemate appears likely to result from the Irish Free State elections, though hitherto the Republicans are leading. Labour is losing seats to both Government and Republicans, but will hold the balance of power in the new Dail. The State of parties at 4 a.m. is:—
Republicans .. 48
Government .. 32
Independents .. 10
Labour .. 7
Fifty-four returns are outstanding.—Reuters.

PRINCESS STUDIES KORAN IN AEROPLANE

Embraces Islam In Mid-Air

LONDON, Feb. 18. The "Evening Standard" gives a graphic description of the unique ceremony in an aeroplane mid-air across the English Channel, when the English Princess Maud of Sarawak, wife of the self-proclaimed Rajah Brooke, was received into the Muslim faith. The Princess who studied Koran all the way from Croydon stood beside Doctor Khalid Sheldrake who read three Arabic prayers, after which the Princess made a formal declaration of her new faith, adopting the new name of Khair-ul-Nissa which means the "Fairest of Women". The Princess says that she chose mid-air for the ceremony because of its romance.—Reuters.

How American Bankers View British Bank Rate

LONDON, Feb. 18. New York.—Executives of leading bankers say that the reduction of the Bank of England bank rate signals the victory of the British Central Banking over currency inflation which was threatened when Britain left the gold standard. It is believed here that far-reaching effect of a constructive working may result.—Reuters.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Dhooli Business Dead

(By Mail).
Liverpool, Feb. 18. A Liverpool firm in their weekly reports write as under:—
The trouble in China has stopped practically all new business from that country, but up to date all orders have been taken up without any trouble. There is a general feeling here that the Government should take a stronger attitude with regard to Japan's attack on China because after all, China is now our best customer, and Japan's method of making China more unsettled does not appeal to Lancashire at all. The threatened strike of the turnery weavers has been postponed for a week in order to allow further negotiations to take place in the matter. The Trades Union officials are not believed that the strike will be averted.

CLOTH.
There has been rather more active enquiry from India, and some useful lines have been booked in white. The Dhooli business seems to be almost dead so far as this country is concerned. The fact of the matter is, that the trade has been taken by the Bombay mill, under a prohibitive tariff which is too onerous for the native to take much interest in cotton goods, but we hear that the boycott against Japanese goods is more intense than ever. A steady business is being done with some of the minor markets, such as West Africa and Morocco, and the demand for the home trade is improved slightly.

YARN.
Selling in all sections is having a difficult time. Demand for shirtings is poor. Market is lower, particularly in Egyptian qualities.

COMEDY OF ERRORS? Volunteers Picket Empty Hall And Police Arrest Them

DAY AFTER AUCTIONS

Twenty volunteers clad in tri-colour uniforms of green, orange and white, were arrested in front of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on Friday morning. Two volunteers posted themselves at the gates of the hall which were thrown open early in the morning and were arrested before the auctioneers arrived. At the time of the arrests, the hall was quite empty but the police arrested the volunteers all the same. On inquiries, it was learnt that the hall was booked by the Collector of Bombay for Wednesday and Friday for the purpose of auctioning country liquor shops in the city. But as the auctions were over on Wednesday, there was nothing to be done on Friday. The volunteers, who were evidently unaware of this fact, picked the empty hall and the police arrested them and it is not known on what charge. It appears that Ganja, charas and Bharg licenses are to be auctioned in C J Hall on Saturday.

Famous Airman Figures In Assault Case

LONDON, Feb. 18. J. A. Mollison, the well-known airman who holds Australia to England flight record was remanded on bail for a week at Marlborough police court to-day on charge of alleged assault on Henry Ward, porter of Baywater. Ward stated that he heard Mollison in a room near Queens Road last night and saw Mollison with two women. According to Ward's story, Mollison refused to leave and struck him on the eye, kicked him on the head and threatened to kill him. Ward stated that a be was wearing glasses at the time, he might lose his eyes.—Reuters.

French Press Term German Proposal As Manoeuvre

LONDON, Feb. 18. Paris.—German disarmament proposals are declared in the French press as "manoeuvres". "Temples" describes them as a "German Manoeuvre". "Debat" says that the sole object is to give Germany a preponderant military position. "Amundeuille" bluntly characterises them as German impudence.—Reuters Special.

CITY FIRM PROPRIETOR ARRESTED

Alleged Forgery & Falsification Of Accounts

Mr M. D. A. Gervais, proprietor of a tailoring firm in Fort, Bombay and Secretary and Treasurer of the Society of Tailors having its office at Dalal Street, Bombay was arrested by the police on Thursday on a charge of criminal breach of trust, falsification of accounts and forgery. He was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Friday.

Sub Inspector Paranjpey in asking for a remand of the accused to police custody stated that K. Sabaji was authorised by the Society of Tailors to collect subscriptions from the year 1920 and he had discovered in 1927 that he had misappropriated Rs. 769. The Association however did not prosecute him, and it was resolved at the general meeting that his (Sabaji's) life should be insured by him for Rs. 1500 and that the policy should be assigned in favour of the Association.

Burma M.L.C. Repudiates Indian Debts

"INDIANS HAD BEEN PARTY TO DEPRIVE BURMANS OF THEIR LIBERTY" SAYS U. BA PE

Council Debates Premier's Statement

RANGOON, Feb. 18. Burma's future constitution as outlined by the Premier on January 12 was debated the whole day at the Burma Council and discussion will continue to-morrow. U Chit Hla initiated the debate moving that the Prime Minister's statement relating to the future Government of Burma did not satisfy the political aspirations of the people of Burma. He observed that the proposed constitution was unacceptable, as it was full of checks and safeguards. He objected to the two Houses of Legislature and the appointment of the financial adviser. DEBT TO INDIA REPUDIATED. U Ba Pe delegate to the R. T. C. moved an amendment that the Premier's statement, while it did not completely satisfy the political aspirations of the people of Burma, afforded a suitable basis of determining the future constitution of separated Burma. He urged the Burmanisation of the Army and expressed dissatisfaction at the exclusion of the question of commercial rights being kept open for future government. Burma's debt he said was 60 crores according to the Howard Hume report and 102 crores according to the Indian Congress report. He criticised the latter, expressing surprise that Indians who had been a party to depriving the Burmans of their liberty were insisting on the payment of this debt, and added that such a demand was absurd. The attitude of India was not in Burma's favour. He pointed out Burma's difficulties as a unit of the Indian Federation and reminded the House of the Premier's speech in this connection. The speaker appealed to the House to urge for separation and A. P.

STUART KING'S PROMISSORY NOTE LOST IN TRANSIT

Reward Offered For Recovery Of Historic Document

LONDON, Feb. 18. A large reward has been offered for the recovery of the historic promissory note of King Charles the second acknowledging a loan of 200 sterling from Sir Richard Graham which was lost in a taxicab to-day, while being taken to London Exhibition. The document which is dated 1662 was being lent to the Exhibition by Sir Guy Graham.—Reuters.

Premier Diamond Firm Decides To Close Down Mines

LONDON, Feb. 19. Kimberley.—It is officially announced that the Debeers mines will be closed down on 31st March, consequent on the very serious condition of diamond trade. The Company considers that a complete cessation of diamond production will tend to create confidence in the trade and lead to earlier revival of diamonds.—Reuters. Rajkot, Feb. 18.—The Karbhari of various States of Kathlawar met here lately and prepared a joint formula to be submitted to the Princes who are meeting here on the 20th instant. The States Inquiry Committee will arrive here on 20th instant, and will be lodged at A. G. C.'s bungalow. Cawnpore.—Cawnpore markets remained closed on Thursday as protest against the arrest of two merchants who defied notices served under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. A small procession was formed but it dispersed before the arrival of the police.—A. P. Quetta.—There was a tribal raid this week in the vicinity of Gullistan, when seven men were carried off by Ashkani raiders. Three of them were let off the same day and the rest were released the day after.—A. P. Karachi.—The air mails of February 10th arrived in London on the 18th instant.—A. P.

Daily Weather Report

POONA Feb. 19. In association with the western disturbance which passed eastwards through Kashmir, a low pressure area lies this morning over West Central India. Local thunderstorm rain has occurred in East Central India and Western in United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam. The temperature may fall in Northwest India.—A. P. Chief amounts of rainfall are: Nagpur one and a half inches; Seoni, and Chanda a half; Pendra a quarter; Gopalpur one and Nizamabad a quarter. Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in West Central Provinces continue in East Central Provinces and East Central India and Western in United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam. The temperature may fall in Northwest India.—A. P. NEWS IN BRIEF A Bangalore message says 11 today-shop picketers arrested recently have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. The station authorities have recommended the release of four more civil disobedience prisoners on tendering apologies.—A. P. Lucknow.—Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil Khan, Home Member, United Provinces Government, when at Benares on the occasion of the installation of the Maharaja visited the Hindu University in company with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and donated Rs. 10,000 towards the funds of the institution.—A. P.